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...OL. ROOSEVELT SHOT BY CRANK MONDAY NIGHT

...ould-Be Assassin Was Quickly Seized and Roosevelt Bids Captors Not to Hurt Him

...ELIVERED SPEECH AFTER BEING SHOT

Magnificent Physical Condition and Excellent Habits Make His Recovery Almost Certain.

...k Work by His Secretary and Col. ...cil Lyon Prevents Assasin From ...aking Second Shot—Will Leave ...r Home at Oyster Bay Saturday ...No Complications Arise.

...ercy Hospital, Chicago, Oct. 16.—...10 o'clock tonight Colonel Roose...'s physicians gave out the follow... bulletin:

...mperature, 98.6; pulse, 84; respiration, 20. Leucocyte test, 9,500. ...eral condition good. Cheerful. ...ing well.

J. B. MURPHY,
A. D. BEVAN,
SCURRY L. TERRELL.

...no bad conditions develop and ... are now looked for by his phy...ns, Col. Roosevelt expects to ...e for his home at Oyster Bay on ...rday.

...n attempt was made to assassin... Colonel Theodore Roosevelt at ...aukee, Monday evening.

... the ex-President left the Gilpat... Hotel and just after he stepped ...n automobile that was waiting to ... him to the Auditorium, where he ... to make an address, a slovenly ...ed man whom it was afterwards ...ed is John Schrank, of New York, ...ed his way out of the immense ...d that surrounded the automobile ... drawing a .38-calibre revolver, ... point blank at him as Col. Roose... was waiving his hat to the cheer... crowd.

...l. Roosevelt sank down in the ... seat of the car and at the same ... Albert Marvin, one of the Col...'s stenographers and an ex-col... football player, made a dive ...le out of the car and bore the ...d-be assassin to the ground be... he could shoot again, and wrest... the smoking revolver from his ... Colonel Cecil Lyon, of Texas, ... has been acting as body guard, ...ry Cochems, Bull Moose leader of ...consin, Captain A. J. Girard, a ...ss Rider with Roosevelt, and oth... assisted in subduing the crank.

...hen the crowd realized what had ...ened a cry of "Lynch him" was ...d. But Col. Roosevelt arose from ... seat and with a gesture cried: ...'t hurt him; I'm all right," which ...ably saved the poor devil's life. ... police rushed in and the quieting ...ts of Roosevelt's words made it ...ible to get him into the hotel and ... there to the police station.

...l. Roosevelt sat back in the mo...r as an immense crowd that had ...essed the shooting yelled to him. ... rare presence of mind the col..., waving his hat, cried out:

...dy good friends, I'm not hurt; I'm ...g to the hall to speak. Good luck."

...he whole incident had occurred so ...kly that the astonished crowd did ...ing but stand stock still.

...oosevelt then turned to the chauf..., and, in calm voice, remarked:

...ow just run the car up to the Au...ium. I'm not hurt and every...g's all right."

... this time Col. Roosevelt knew ... he was hit but, being familiar ... the effect of gunshot wounds, felt ...fied that his wound was not ser... and therefore gave no outward ... that he had been hit, although ...dmitted to those in the car that ...ad received a scratch from the ...en missile of death.

... he reached the Auditorium the ...resident felt a sharp sting in his ... and instinctively placed his hand ... it. Dr. Terrill, his private phy...n, who rode in the automobile ... him, noticed the gesture.

...olonel, I believe you are hurt," ...ggested with alarm.

...o, not at all," returned Roosevelt ... a smile, "I feel fine."

...want to see if the bullet hit you," ...ted the doctor.

...on't bother yourself," protested ...evelt, unperturbed. "If it hurt ... I would tell you."

... Terrill persisted that he ought to examine the colonel.

"Now if we won't have to do that," fretted the colonel, "you'll delay the meeting ... and here are people waiting in the Auditorium to see me."

All this colloquoy took place in an outroom just outside the Auditorium. Fifteen thousand people in the hall had heard the ex-President's automobile whirring up to the door and they were yelling for him. Dr. Terrill was obdurate.

"You can't go in there until I've seen if that bullet took effect," demanded Terrill. "You owe it to yourself colonel, to let me satisfy myself about it."

"Oh, well if it disturbs you, go ahead," laughed the colonel.

In the meantime members of the ex-President's party, in great alarm, had gone to the platform of the Auditorium to prepare the huge audience for the shocking news of the attempted assassination.

Harr Cochems of Wisconsin, former LaFollette leader, who is now working for the colonel, stepped up to the chairman of the assemblage and interrupted him to whisper the news.

"My God!" exclaimed the startled man, and he sank back into a chair. The audience looked on in blank amazement. Cochems stepped to the fore of the stage and in a quivering voice announced:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have sad news for you. Colonel Roosevelt has been shot."

A murmur ran through the audience.

"Some crank shot at him as he was on his way here," Cochems went on. "The Colonel is outside here and will soon address you because he insists on it. I ask you to be as quiet as possible, as he is in great pain."

Cochems' voice failed him as he uttered this and he staggered back against a table. He was completely unnerved. As Cochems was helped away from the platform, the crowd broke into a murmur of excited babble. Cochems regained his composure as he was being led from the platform and going to the footlights called out:

"If there are any physicians in the audience I wish they would hurry back of the scenes. They are needed."

Instantly Dr. R. G. Sayle and Dr. Frederick A. Stratton, of Milwaukee, hurried back. They found Dr. Terrill sitting on a chair before Col. Roosevelt, trying to induce the ex-president to give up his speech and go to a hospital.

"My dear doctor, that is impossible," declared Roosevelt firmly. "I'm going to make that speech if it's the last one."

Drs. Stratton and Sayle nodded to the ex-president and asked him if he felt any pain. Roosevelt, who was sitting up straight in a chair, the most placid man in the group, replied with a wave of his hand:

"Now, I am not hurt a bit; I don't think the bullet hit me. If you'll wait until I've finished my speech I'll let you see for yourselves."

As he spoke, Roosevelt got from the chair, insisted on being shown the way to the stage. Dr. Terrill implored him not to go. Col. Cecil Lyon tried to stop him, but Roosevelt gently pushed the Texan aside, saying:

"Now, Cecil, you're disturbing the campaign."

Seeing it was useless to interfere, the Colonel's bodyguard escorted him to the platform. As Roosevelt walked firmly to the stage as though nothing in the world was the matter, the gigantic crowd burst into the wildest cheer he has heard in his campaign trip. Roosevelt, who had clung to his hat through all the excitement, passed it over to his cousin, Philip Roosevelt, and faced the yelling throng. He waved his hand at the crowd, paced a few steps along the platform exactly as he did at the Coliseum at Chicago last Saturday when he was the storm center of a wild multitude.

Roosevelt finally raised his hand to stop the cheering, and as the crowd ceased a voice cried:

"Colonel, we sympathize with you."

Roosevelt gritted his teeth and shouted back:

"Now don't you worry; it's nothing at all."

The ex-president had in his pocket a carefully prepared speech which he had dictated on the train on his way.

Without any formality excepting to greet the crowd as "Fellow citizens of Wisconsin," the colonel pulled the manuscript of his speech from his pocket. As he drew it out he found, for the first time, that the bullet had penetrated it.

The bullet had torn a round hole in the thick manuscript. It had gone into the fleshy part of the chest and lodged there.

Those on the platform saw the tinge of red about the bullet mark on the manuscript. Dr. Terrill started from his chair, bound on having the ex-president stop and go at once to a hospital. Roosevelt saw him raise from the chair. Turning around the ex-president exclaimed impatiently:

"You just stay where you are. I am going to make this speech, and you might as well compose yourself."

Terrill had a suspicion at the time that the bullet had found its mark, but he had been balked by the colonel so that he could not make certain. He sat in his chair, his face blanched, as Roosevelt launched into the speech.

The audience, thoroughly alarmed over the colonel's plight, sat with bated breath as Roosevelt spoke. When he pulled the manuscript out and saw the bullet mark he quickly placed his hand over the tinged spot, so the audience could not see it.

Not until the speech was over did the crowd learn that the bullet had pierced the manuscript.

Roosevelt talked for 15 minutes before he gave the slightest indication that he felt the effect of the bullet. Then a sudden twinge of pain made him clutch his right side. The audience was quick to observe it and a protest ran through the hall for the colonel to stop. Roosevelt frowned.

When Col. Roosevelt faced the great audience a deathlike stillness followed the outburst of cheering that had greeted him. The ex-president paused a moment and then, as a preface to his set speech of the evening, made the following remarkable address:

The Colonel Speaks.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 15.—"I want to give the people all that is in me. It may be my last message."

This was Colonel Roosevelt's last word before he stepped onto the platform at the Auditorium to make his speech last night. He was talking with Henry E. Cochems, who was doing his best to prevent the colonel from carrying out his plan to make the best regardless of consequences.

Mr. Cochems said that immediately after Schrank had been carried into the hotel he placed his hand on the colonel's shoulder, pushed him down into his seat and urged that they go at once to a hospital but that the colonel insisted it was not serious.

"The colonel was not a bit alarmed," said Mr. Cochems, "when he was bleeding. 'I guess the bullet entered my body all right,' he said, 'but let's drive on to the hall. I'm feeling pretty good.'

"In spite of all I could do the colonel insisted upon going on to the Auditorium."

"I do not care a rap about being shot, not a rap," said Colonel Roosevelt in his speech.

"Friends," he began, "I shall have to ask you all to be as quiet as possible. I do not know whether you fully understand that I have just been shot, but it takes more than that to kill a Bull Moose. The bullet is in me now, so that I cannot make a very long speech. But I will try my best.

"And now, friends, I want to take advantage of this incident to say as solemn a word of warning as I know how to my fellow Americans. First of all I want to say this about myself. I have altogether too many important things to think of to pay any heed or feel any concern over my own death.

"Now I would not speak to you insincerely within five minutes of being shot. I am telling you the literal truth when I say that my concern is for many other things. It is not in the least for my own life.

"I want you to understand that I am ahead of the game anyway. No man has had a happier life than I have had, a happier life in every way. I am in this cause with my whole heart and soul; I believe in the Progressive movement. I am absorbed in the success of that movement. I feel uncommonly proud in belonging to that movement.

"Friends, I ask you now this evening to accept what I am saying as absolute truth when I tell you I am not thinking of my own success. I am not thinking of my life or of anything connected with me personally. I am saying this by way of introduction because I want to say something very serious to our people and especially to the newspapers.

"I don't know who the man was who shot me. I do not know who he was or what party he represents. He was a coward. He stood in the darkness in the crowd around the automobile, and when they cheered me and I got up to bow he stepped forward and shot me in the breast.

"It is a very natural thing that weak and vicious minds should be inflamed to acts of violence by the kind of foul mendacity and abuse that have been heaped upon me for the last three months by the papers in the interests, not only of Mr. Debs, but of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Taft.

"Friends, I will disown and repudiate any man of my party who attacks with such vile, foul slander and abuse any opponents of any other party.

"Now, I wish to say seriously to the speakers and the newspaper representing both the Republican and Democratic and Socialist parties that they cannot, month in and month out, year in and year out, make the kind of slanderous, bitter and malevolent assaults that they have made and not expect that brutal and virulent characters, especially when the brutality is accompanied by a not too strong mind, will commit such a crime as this. I am not speaking for myself at all.

"I give you my word, I do not care a rap about being shot, not a rap. What I do care for is my country. I wish I were able to impress on our people the duty to feel strongly, but I say now I have never said on the stump one word against any opponent that I could not substantiate and nothing I ought not to have said, nothing that, looking back, I would not say again. I am all right."

After Colonel Roosevelt had concluded that portion of his speech in which he referred to his injury, he turned to concrete issues of the campaign, and spoke as though he were making one of the addresses which

(Continued on Page 6.)

A SMALL FIRE

A. A. Hazen's Home on Union Street Slightly Damaged Last Sunday

At about noon last Sunday an alarm of fire was sent in and the fire department started for the Barrett house, occupied by A. A. Hazen at the corner of Union and Green streets. However, the fire was out before the firemen had gotten well under way and the boys were saved a hard, uphill run.

The fire started from a pot of grease on the stove and came in the form of an explosion. Mr. Hazen had killed a coon the night before and that morning put the fat in a pot to try out the grease, one of the pieces was in the form of a sheet about 18 by 12 inches square. This formed a cover for the other fat and gases formed under it until it was raised above the edge of the pot, allowing the gas to come in contact with the fire in the stove and an explosion followed.

One window was blown out and the whole ceiling was a sheet of flame for an instant but as soon as the gas was consumed the fire died out of its own accord.

The damage to the building is probably about $25 and some clothing which was burned will amount to about that sum.

COWS FOR SALE

Two good cows giving milk, aged 3 and 13 years. For particulars call on or address

Adv. F. C. LYMAN, Water St.

GIGLIOTTI IS SENTENCED TO BE HANGED

Judge Bouton Pronounced The Death Sentence on Friday.

OTHER PRISONERS GET SENTENCED.

Tod Bailey and Major Goodrich Go to the Penitentiary—Lizzie Hill Must Leave County—Earl McCarthy Not Guilty—Resolutions Committee Appointed—Court Adjourned Friday Afternoon.

Rosario Gigliotti, assassin of Grace Bigler and Anthony Kohnen, of Bradford, who was tried on the charge of killing Kohnen, and found guilty, in the county court here last week, was on Friday brought before the bar for sentence. Judge Bouton asked him if he had any remarks to make regarding the matter, as the form prescribes, but Gigliotti had nothing to say. Then the judge solemnly sentenced Gigliotti to die by hanging, as a penalty for his crime, the date of the execution to be fixed by the governor of the state. Gigliotti listened to the sentence with his usual stoicism and was then taken back to the county prison.

The jury in the case against N. P. Jacobson, who was charged with assault and battery, found the defendant not guilty and divided the costs between the parties involved.

The case against L. Whitestone, charging assault and battery, was nol pros'd, having been withdrawn by the plaintiff.

L. Fresh, the Lewis Run resident who started a row on a street car, threatened a conductor, etc., asked leave to change his plea of "not guilty" to "guilty" to assault and battery, and was sentenced to pay $25 fine and the costs and to serve two months in the county prison.

In assault and battery cases against Earl McCarthy and Archie Hunt, McCarthy was found not guilty. Hunt was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $50, together with costs and to be incarcerated in the county jail for two months.

David McIntyre, on a burglary charge, pleaded guilty and sentence was suspended. He was placed in charge of Dr. H. W. Mitchell, superintendent of the State asylum at Warren, for a period of one year.

George (Tod) Bailey convicted of forgery, was sentenced to pay $25 fine and the costs and to be imprisoned not more than four years, nor less than three, in the Western penitentiary.

Major Goodrich, who pleaded guilty to burglary, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and the costs and to be imprisoned not more than four years, nor less than three, in the Western penitentiary.

Ed. McQuillan, on a plea of guilty to larceny, was allowed to go on suspended sentence, he to report at stated intervals to David Howells, of Kane.

Thomas Cook pleaded guilty to larceny and sentence was suspended; he to report to Capt. J. H. Howe, of the Bradford police force.

Mrs. Lizzie Hill who tried to shoot her husband, Ralph Hill, and Ralph's father, some time ago in Bradford, pleaded guilty and was allowed to go on suspended sentence. She promised to leave the county and not engage in any further attempts to terminate the existence of her husband.

The grand jury terminated its work on Thursday and were discharged that afternoon. The following bills were returned by that body:

Nicolo Troila, larceny as bailee, true bill.

E. F. McCarthy and Archie Hunt, felonious assault and attempt to kill; true bill.

Nelson Jacobson, assault and battery; true bill.

Abe Goodman, assault and battery; true bill.

Harold West, charged with stealing a vest from a Bradford clothing establishment, was acquitted.

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

One 1910 model 30 Cadillac five passenger car with fore doors and all modern equipment at a great sacrifice.

One 1-cylinder Cadillac in good running condition, price $65.00.

One two- or four-passenger steamer in fine condition, price $150.

Inquire of

BACKUS NOVELTY CO.,

Adv. Smethport, Pa.

FIVE MEN WERE INJURED.

Political Banners Blow Down—T. H. Pancoast, Formerly of Smethport, and Brother Among Injured.

DuBois, Oct. 14.—Five men were hurt, two dangerously and two probably fatally, when big political banners stretched over business streets were pulled away from their anchorage by the high winds of Saturday afternoon. About one o'clock a Bull Moose banner pulled a trestle to which it was tied from the Weber building, Punxsutawney, to the street below, fatally injuring two men and slightly injuring a third. About five o'clock the big Republican banner stretched between the Commercial hotel and Deposit National bank building, pulled loose a chimney to which it was fastened on the hotel side, and the bricks fell to the street below, where one man was seriously and one slightly injured.

The injured are:

James Hunter, of Punxsutawney, skull fractured, right lung ruptured, taken to Adrian hospital. Last night reports stated he could not live.

Cyrus Wilson, aged 72, of Punxsutawney, right leg broken in two places, face cut, suffering from shock. In Punxsutawney hospital. May die.

V. M. Pancoast, of Alden, N. Y., skull fractured by falling bricks, taken to DuBois hospital. Last night reported to be somewhat improved.

T. H. Pancoast, of New York city, hit on arm by falling bricks, slightly injured.

Harvy Rowan, of Punxsutawney, arm lacerated.

V. M. and T. H. Pancoast are wealthy glass manufacturers of New York and had been in DuBois about two weeks negotiating for the purchase of the Fitzpatrick Glass factory at Falls Creek.

On Saturday afternoon about five o'clock they were standing on the curb at the side of the Commercial hotel when the high wind which had blown all afternoon, suddenly jerked loose the chimney to which the banner was fastened to the hotel building. People nearby saw the break and shouted a warning. T. H. Pancoast heard the noise and grabbed for his brother. As he did so a brick hit him on his arm and loosened his hold. Another hit V. M. Pancoast on top of the head.

He sank to the ground unconscious but was quickly carried into the hotel where medical attention was given. A superficial examination showed that his skull was fractured and he was quickly removed to the hospital, where an operation was performed, in which a large piece of skull-bone was removed.

For a time yesterday he failed to respond to treatment to revive him but last evening consciousness was slowly returning to him and he could understand although he did not have the power of speech. The physicians believe he will recover.

Yesterday morning his wife and private secretary, Mrs. K. Wellman, arrived from Alden, N. Y., and last evening his mother, Mrs. S. W. Pancoast and Miss Tothill, of Olean, N. Y., arrived.

The accident at Punxsutawney happened at 4 o'clock. A trestle to which a Bull Moose banner was tied was pulled from the top of the Weber building and with it some planks. One of the planks hit Hunter on the head and a second on the chest, while Wilson was hit on the leg and Rowan on the shoulder.

Hunter was given treatment on the sidewalk and then taken to the Adrian hospital, where he was operated upon. His chances for recovery are very slight. Wilson was taken to the Punxsutawney hospital. While his injuries are not so serious, his age is against him and that combined with the shock is feared by the attending physicians. He is 72 years old and one of the prominent citizens of Punxsutawney.

T. H. Pancoast formerly managed the glass bottle factory here and his brother has visited Smethport. Both have many friends here who extend sympathy and hope for their speedy recovery.

DR. H. E. WHEELER

Will be at the Wright House on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 22 and 23, at which time all persons suffering from eye trouble will be welcome to call. Free examination. Adv.

DR. McCLARAN,

The Bradford Osteopath, will be in Smethport every Tuesday and Friday till further notice. Calls will reach him at the Grand Central hotel. Adv.

DUELS IN MISSOURI

The Field of Honor Was a Common Resort a Century Ago.

BATTLES ON BLOODY ISLAND.

This Notorious Fighting Ground Was the Scene of the Two Duels Between Benton and Lucas—Rules of the Geyer-Kennerly Meeting.

The geographies used in the schools today do not show Bloody island, a one time notorious dueling resort in the Mississippi river near St. Louis. The spot remains, but it is no longer an island. It now is a part of East St. Louis.

The opprobrious title was derived from the many sanguinary encounters which took place on the island. Here it was that the fatal affaire d'honneur between Thomas H. Benton and Charles H. Lucas took place.

One day in 1816 these two men engaged in trying a lawsuit, one representing the plaintiff and the other the defendant. Lucas was twenty-five years old, son of a judge and the district attorney of the territory. Benton, too, was well known and later became United States senator. Lucas won the case. His opponent accused him of juggling with the evidence. The accusation was resented, and it was responsible for a challenge issued by Benton. Lucas refused to fight, saying that he could not be held accountable for defending his client.

Bad blood ensued, and from time to time the two men the next year often engaged in harsh words. Finally on an election day Benton questioned Lucas' right to vote, saying that the other had not paid his taxes. It irked Lucas, who later referred to his enemy as a "puppy." This appellation was too much for Benton, who again challenged Lucas to a duel. This time the challenge was accepted.

The two men met on Bloody island Aug. 12, 1817. The encounter took place at a distance of thirty feet. Lucas fell with a bullet in his neck upon the exchange of shots. Upon the advice of seconds Lucas declared himself satisfied. The men shook hands and went to their homes. The wound was not dangerous. A few days later the two men met on the street again, and, like two schoolboys, another fight was planned. This time it was to be at a distance of only ten feet. Lucas was mortally wounded. Benton was uninjured. He approached the dying man, according to custom, and expressed his sorrow. Lucas flashed forth an accusation of murder, but a few minutes later before dying he recanted and expressed his forgiveness.

But the first duel that ever took place on Bloody island was fought in 1810 between Dr. Farrar and James A. Graham. One of Dr. Farrar's friends challenged Graham, but the challenge was refused on the ground that Farrar's friend was not a gentleman. Dr. Farrar was then under obligation to defend the honor of his friend. This challenge was accepted, and as a result Graham was severely injured and died after months of suffering.

A second duel on Bloody island occurred in 1818 between Captain Henry S. Geyer and Captain George H. Kennerly, both veterans of the war of 1812. Captain Geyer was for many years a leader in Missouri politics and one of the state's most able lawyers. Kennerly was wounded at the second fire and remained a cripple for life.

There were many other duels fought here between some of Missouri's early statesmen and pioneers. A few of the encounters were the Thomas Hempstead-Joshua Barton duel in 1816, the Martin-Ramsey affair in 1818, the Reynolds-Brown, Walker-Marmaduke and Pettus-Biddle.

While duels would not be countenanced under any consideration today, it must be remembered that at this time they were almost as common among men as fights among schoolboys. If a man felt that his honor had been impeached in any way the popular thing to do was to settle it by a duel, pistols being used in nearly every instance.

There was a certain unwritten "code" observed. For instance, in the duel between Geyer and Kennerly the following were the rules:

The ground shall be measured off to six paces.

The gentlemen shall stand back to back at the distance of six yards from each other.

At the word "March" the gentlemen shall immediately step off three paces and turn and fire without further order.

If either party reserves his fire and continues to take aim after the other has fired he shall be shot instantly by the adverse second.

The seconds shall decide by lot which gives the word.

The only words shall be, "Are you ready?" and, being answered in the affirmative, the word "March" shall be the order for stepping off and turning and firing as above stated.

The weapons smoothbore pistols.

The pistols to be delivered cocked to the gentlemen after they have taken their places and to be held hanging down by the side until after the word "March."

One can readily see why Bloody island should become a popular spot for duels. First it was near St. Louis, the largest town in the state. The island, being in the middle of the river, was more or less secluded, and also the ground was neutral, as neither Missouri nor Illinois had jurisdiction over it. Bloody island passed out of existence about 1860, when dikes were built and it was linked with Illinois or East St. Louis.—Kansas City Times.

LAUGHTER AND TEARS.

Why an Outburst of the One May Cause a Flow of the Other.

What is laughter and why do tears so often accompany it?

On each side of the throat is an artery called the carotid. At the level of the larynx this divides, one branch, which carries blood to the brain, being called the internal, the other, which distributes blood to the face, being called the external. These two branches are joined about the level of the eyes by the ophthalmic artery, which forms a canal between them. This communication is the cause of the close connection between the brain and the tear glands, between laughter and grief, both of which are generators of tears.

Physiologically, a burst of laughter is nothing but a strenuous effort, like lifting a heavy weight. In both cases the muscles of the throat and stomach contract.

When laughter is excessive the whole body is convulsed; every muscle is contracted. In the place of normal respiration come short intermittent respirations, insufficient to free the lungs from the semi-asphyxia produced by the contraction of the throat muscles. The face shows the congestion of the blood vessels of the head. Apoplexy may in rare cases result. These muscular contractions compress the external carotid, which can no longer supply the brain with blood. In consequence this rushes up the internal carotid, which becomes choked and dilated. It can stand the pressure only because the ophthalmic artery relieves it. Taking this route the blood congests the tear glands, which overflow.

Tears are exactly the same as the liquid part of the blood. So it is a fair deduction that the action of crying is equivalent to a certain loss of blood, which relieves the congestion of the brain. This is why women feel so much better after a good cry.

The facial contortions of weeping persons are caused by the automatic contraction of such muscles as are needed to compress the tear glands and so help to squeeze out the tears.—New York World.

BATTLE OF MARATHON.

The Most Decisive Day in the History of the World.

The single day in the world's history which was fraught with the most tremendous consequences to mankind was the day on which the battle of Marathon was fought. The handful of tiny states that inhabited Greece had developed faculties which indicated that man had advanced another stage toward the highest ideals.

Foremost among those little nations was Athens, which state, too, contained the germs of human freedom. It was the forerunner of the democracies of the world. But the very existence of Athens and Greece was threatened by the huge barbaric empire of Persia. Darius had sent out his hordes of warriors to add the Grecian states to his vast dominions. Face to face his forces met the Athenians on the plains of Marathon.

Hitherto invincible in the field, the Persians looked upon the little army opposed to them with contempt. The Greeks themselves hesitated to hazard a battle with the conquerors of the world. Their generals debated the question, and the decision to fight the Persians was caused by the eloquence of the immortal Miltiades. He led his 10,000 Greeks against the Persian host and gained a decisive victory. The glorious day of Marathon beat back the advancing tide of eastern despotism and barbarism and saved the freedom and civilization of the western world.—Pearson's Weekly.

Seventeenth Century Grocers.

Department stores would have fared hard in the seventeenth century unless their proprietors could have induced parliament to grant more privileges than were allowed to other shopkeepers. The articles that a grocer might sell were definitely prescribed. They were "raysons, currants, sugar, spice, sope, candle, molasses, gunpowder, shot, match, tar, pitch, rosin, tobacco, cotton yarn, starch, bluing, prunes, figs, linseed oil, lead, olives, figs, Spanish white alabaster, alom, almonds, brimstone, lampblack and candle rushes.

No Money, No Marriage.

"A fortune teller told me that you are going to marry me," said the young man with the prominent socks.

"Did she also tell you that you are going to inherit a very large fortune?" inquired the girl with the matinee hair.

"She didn't say anything about a fortune."

"Then she is not much of a fortune teller, and you had better not place any reliance in anything she says."—Washington Herald.

Maternalism.

Kind Gentleman—What are you going to do, Johnny, when you become a man? Johnny—Nawthin'. Kind Gentleman—What? Not going to do anything? Johnny—No. Just as soon as I started something ma would tell me to stop it.—Judge.

Never Tempted.

"George Washington never told a lie."

"Well, he wasn't much of a fisherman anyway."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Pretty Grouchy.

Gabe—Smith is a grouchy guy, isn't he? Steve—Grouchy? Why, he hates to look at himself in a mirror.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Pity is best taught by fellowship in woe.—Coleridge.

TURNED THE TABLES.

An Amusing Incident of Old Time Political Campaigning.

An illustration of early campaigning in Illinois shows the good feeling and the disposition to let the best man win that often prevailed.

James G. Robinson and Richard Oglesby, afterward governor, were opponents for the office of state senator. The settlements in those days were scattering, and as the rivals were good friends they agreed to go together and hold joint discussions. The understanding was that if either desired to talk anywhere else apart from the joint debates he had a perfect right to do so.

At one place Robinson announced that he would make a speech in the courthouse. A large crowd greeted him. Oglesby was sitting in front of the hotel across the way and became uneasy lest Robinson should get some votes away from him.

It happened that Oglesby could play the violin well. A man came along with one under his arm, and Oglesby asked if he might borrow it for the evening. The man consented, and Oglesby commenced playing in order to draw the crowd away from Robinson's meeting. He succeeded. One by one the men came out of the courthouse, and when Oglesby swung into a lively dance measure the crowd responded with an impromptu "hoe down."

Robinson, seeing his audience dwindling, stopped speaking and came out himself. Taking in the situation at a glance, he pulled off his shoes and became the most enthusiastic participant, dancing first with one and then with another of his late hearers. The crowd was delighted, and Robinson had the satisfaction of completely turning the tables on his adroit opponent.—Shelby M. Cullom in "Fifty Years of Public Service."

PIE IS GOOD FOOD.

Even if the Paste Is Soggy, Chewing Will Kill Its Terrors.

"In its proper place," says the New York Medical Journal, "pie is not only a palatable but a nutritious staple, an excellent vehicle of carbohydrates and fruit. It is not essentially indigestible and demands only proper mastication and insalivation to insure lack of discomfort."

In other words, if we chew pie as persistently as we chew the rag about the indigestibility of pie we shall find it as sweetly digestible as it is blandly delectable.

"Pie crust," this authority goes on to say, "is only flour and lard, the latter being replaced usually by chicken fat by those who object to any form of pork. Delicacy of manipulation is required in the making of the crust, and such delicacy depends paradoxically upon great digital strength, for only the strong have a genuine lightness of touch."

Thus is explained the armor plate crust so often the product of the deft but weak "manipulation" of slender, pretty and youthful brides as compared with the flaky, sea foamy kind turned loose by older and stiffer fingered mothers. But wait a moment. We can eat and even live in comfort upon our sweet girl graduates' pies after all, for the paper continues, "A soggy paste, however, made by frail fingers, is only aesthetically objectionable for resolute chewing will deprive it of its terrors."

Now, however, comes the crux of the pie matter. We customarily "top off" with pie and cheese after we've had a hearty dinner and enough, but if we eat lightly and then have pie or make pie and cheese answer for a whole meal there is not the slightest ill effect from it.

Giving Impressively.

There are diversities of giving as well as of gifts. To give a little with a grand air sometimes seems to make more of an impression than to give much modestly. The world has not changed in this respect. Samuel Pepys wrote in his "Diary" in 1663: "There was a great number of merchants and others of good quality (at a dinner) on purpose to make an offering (to two newly married servants), which when dinner was done we did, and I did give 10 shillings and no more, though I believe most of the rest did give more and did believe that I did so too."

Advice to Bores.

A successful after-dinner speaker said:

"I owe my success to the fact that I'm always brief and to the point. I once asked Senator Depew how long an after dinner speaker ought to speak.

"'About two minutes—unless by that time he has struck rich ore,' the senator replied. 'And if he hasn't struck it he should at once stop, boring.'"—Los Angeles Times.

Labor Wasted.

"You went to a lot of trouble to train your dog."

"Yes," replied Mr. Growcher. "And it was a mistake. The only thing a man who teaches a dog tricks gets for his pains is to have a lot of people say the dog is smarter than he is."—Washington Star.

Modern.

First Chicago Child—My father is connected with some of the best families in town. Second Chicago Child—Pooh! That's nothing. My father is separated from three of them.—Life.

Poor Suggestion.

Distressed Mother—John! John! Baby has swallowed my latchkey. Absentminded Father—Never mind dear—use mine!—London Opinion.

HE PAID THE PRICE.

Ismail Pasha's Whim Was a Costly and Short Lived One.

Ismail Pasha, former viceroy and khedive of Egypt, in spite of his European education and association, maintained throughout his life an oriental love of lavishness and display.

While traveling in France he was entertained at Belleau, the country estate of his friend Bravais. The host had made his entire fortune from Egyptian concessions and consequently exerted himself to his utmost to make his noble visitor's stay a pleasant one. Bravais succeeded a little better than he liked, for the khedive, after admiring the estate, offered to buy it. The proposition came as a shock to Bravais, who did not wish to offend his patron and yet had no idea of parting with his beloved estate.

"But, sir," he said, "Belleau is not for sale."

"Yet I wish to buy it," replied Ismail, unperturbed. "How much?"

Bravais, believing to put an end to an embarrassing situation by naming an impossible price, said jokingly, "Ah, if your highness were to offer me 2,000,000 francs"—

"They are yours," interrupted the viceroy, "and Belleau is mine."

Ismail Pasha extended his visit and during the next week continued to express his admiration of the place, although he did not allude to the previous conversation. Bravais began to hope that he had forgotten it.

On the day of his departure Ismail was about to step into his carriage when he turned to his host.

"My dear Bravais," he said, "I never break my word. Here is a check for two millions. As for Belleau, I give it to you."—Arthur Meyer in "What I Can Tell."

MALET'S DARING PLOT.

Its Success Might Have Made Him Master of Paris.

A bold scheme was that engineered by Malet, a Frenchman. Malet had been a republican general, was ruined by the rise of Napoleon, betook himself to plotting, was arrested and finally executed.

During the emperor's absence in Russia in 1812 Malet escaped one night from his prison, obtained a general's uniform and with an accomplice dressed as an aid-de-camp made his way to the prison of La Force, where the unsuspecting governor released on his command two other ex-republicans, Generals Laborie and Guidal, prisoners on a like charge to his own.

Together they proceeded to a neighboring barracks, announced to the commandant that Napoleon was dead and that they were acting by the decree of the senate, ordered the troops to be paraded and dispatched bodies of men upon various duties. Some arrested Savery, the minister of police; others the police prefect. Another battalion seized the Hotel de Ville.

Everybody obeyed Malet implicitly, even the prefect of the Seine, and he would undoubtedly have gained possession of Paris had he not been recognized by Laborie, chief of the military police, as an escaped prisoner. He was arrested after a scuffle, the plot was unraveled, and in due course Malet, with twenty-three of his abettors, was shot.

A Potato Collection.

Potatoes are used for other than feeding purposes. A writer in Notes and Queries recently recorded the case of a man who has filled a cabinet "with a series of small wrinkled objects which look and feel like large pebbles." They are not pebbles, however, but potatoes, which have become petrified by being carried a long time in the pocket. Each potato is marked with a small label bearing an inscription such as "Carried from Nov. 12, 1888, to May 18, 1890. Very efficacious." The collector claims that the potato carried in the trousers pocket has proved to be the best of the many remedies he has tried for rheumatism. He carries a potato until the return of the twinges seems to testify to the decline of its curative properties. Then he takes a new potato and locks the old one up in his cabinet.—London Chronicle.

Unfortunate Omission.

One of the most singular instances of punishment for an oversight was that shown by the commitment of an almanac maker to the Bastille in 1717. It was made out by order of the Duke of Orleans, regent during the minority of Louis V., of France, and read as follows: "Laurence d'Henry, for disrespect to King George I. in not mentioning him in his almanac as king of Great Britain." How long this unlucky almanac maker remained in prison is unknown. The register of the Bastille, examined at the time of the revolution, failed to throw any light on the subject.

He Died Anyhow.

This was the way a native physician in India filled out a death certificate: "I am of a mind that he died (or lost his life) for want of foodings or on account of starvation. Maybe also for other things or comfortables, and most probably he died by drowning."

His Bid.

First Buyer—What did he want for that stuff? Second Ditto—Thirty shillings. First Buyer—What did you bid him? Second Ditto—Good morning.—London Answers.

Nothing to Brag About.

"I never hear you bragging about your ancestors."

"No. They all had to work for a living too."—Detroit Free Press.

MAN OF MANY SUPPERS.

Court Ball Comedy of a Small German Capital.

An amusing story of an incident at a masked ball given at the capital of one of the smaller German principalities is told in Berlin. The rule was printed upon the invitation cards that every one must come either in fancy dress or in a black domino.

In one of the rooms of the court a buffet had been set out, and the attendants there soon came to remark the unusually active appetite of one guest, duly masked and cloaked, who consumed extraordinarily large quantities of the more expensive delicacies and wines. After several minutes of vigorous eating he would leave the buffet and disappear among the throng of dancers. Soon, however, he would be back again, his appetite apparently as strong as ever.

After the fourth visit at short intervals of this hungry guest the head waiter called the attention of the master of ceremonies, who waited at the buffet until the masked stranger once more returned. He was again served with a full supply of food and wine and as he turned away was politely asked to show his invitation card.

At this some confusion was noticed in his bearing, and the master of ceremonies requested him to remove his mask and cloak. To the astonishment of the servants and the amusement of the guests there was revealed the shamefaced figure of one of the soldiers of the guard on duty in the hall below. The guards had found a spare domino lying in the hall and they had been putting it on one after the other during the evening, so as to be able to go boldly into the ballrooms and eat their fill at the buffet unchallenged.

So amused at the story was the grand duke that he refused to allow the greedy soldiers to be punished.—Berlin Cor. London Mail.

GORGEOUS NIGHTROBES.

Velvet and Silken Ones Used to Be Worn in the Daytime.

In the middle ages night robes, as a general thing, were unknown luxuries.

Under the Tudors royalty and nobility had them made of silk or velvet, and, as the old books say, "hence no washing was necessary."

A nightrobe of black satin found with black taffeta and edged with velvet of the same color was daintily fashioned for Anne Boleyn.

More luxurious still was one owned by Queen Bess. It was of black velvet, fur lined, and greatly offset by flowing borders of silk lace. And in 1568 her majesty gave orders that George Brodigman should deliver "threescore and six best sable skynnes, to furnish us a nightgown." Four years later her highness orders the delivery of "twelve yards of purple velvet, friezed on the back syde, with white and russet silke," for a nightgown for herself and also orders the delivery of fourteen yards of murry damask for the "makynge of a nightgowne" for some one else.

Nightgowns for ladies of a later period were called "night vails." In Queen Anne's time it was the fashion to wear them over the customary dress in the streets in the daytime, when out on a pleasure walk. And, as was fitting, ladies who indulged in nightcaps had them also made of silk or velvet, with "much pretty garnishing of lace and glittering cords," and the fair ones made presentation of costly caps to each other as tokens of respect or affection.

More Bovine Than Prodigal.

Corporal Nugent had returned to Kansas City, Kan., after a long absence, and the farmer who delivers eggs twice a week at the Nugent home recognized in the corporal a strange individual, but an undoubted member of the family, judging from facial appearance. It happened a few days ago that the corporal was alone in the house when the farmer delivered the eggs. The farmer was desirous of saying something pleasant of course.

"I suppose," he said, "that you are the prodigal son."

"No," said the corporal gravely, "I am the fatted calf."—Kansas City Star.

Japanese Royal Composers.

The imperial family of Japan, like the Hohenzollerns, has produced some musical composers. At the reception given by the mikado in 1891 to celebrate his silver wedding a dance was played which, according to the program, was "composed 1,300 years ago by the Emperor Yomei. It represents the joyous flight of a bird of paradise in the golden age." Another dance was "composed 987 years ago by Prince Atsumi."

Much Better.

Small Edgar while out walking with his mother hesitated at a muddy crossing.

"Well, why don't you go ahead?" she asked.

"I was just thinking," replied Edgar, "that it would be better to go afoot."—Chicago News.

The Way.

"I should think they could easily run a funny department in the Congressional Record."

"How would they do it?"

"Why, look at all the jokers they have in the bills."—Baltimore American.

Not the Same.

Wifey—Big checks for dresses will not be in demand this season, Hubby—Thank heaven! (But the big checks were demanded just the same.)—Exchange.

Professional Cards

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ATTORNEY AT LAW. All legal business given prompt attention.
Smethport, Pa.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. All legal business promptly and carefully attended to. Office over Hamlin's bank, Smethport, Pa.

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THOMAS H. MORRISON
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Smethport, - - - - - Pa.
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FREDERICK W. BACKUS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
DODGE & SHERBURNE, Props.
F. L. SHERBURNE, Mgr.
This hostelry is newly overhauled, renovated, its rooms are light and airy, its tables well supplied with delicacies and its bar well stocked.

MAIN CENTRAL HOTEL
JAMES McGUIRE, Prop.
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
This hotel has recently been refurnished and refurnished. The table at all times constantly supplied with the best the market affords. First-class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
T. H. PURTLE, Prop.
125 Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
Refitted, repainted and refurnished throughout. The COMMERCIAL is complete in all its arrangements. I am prepared to cater to the wants of the general public. Give me a call.

C. J. Vanblad
Practical Horseshoer.
We are pleasantly located in our new building on Water, where we are prepared to do all kinds of
HORSESHOEING
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Is, as ever, headquarters for everything [illegible] of

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If you wish to be ON TIME buy your

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McKean County Miner

Smethport, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1912.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—Read the new advertisement of Burdick's Music store in this issue.

—A big Progressive rally will be held in Bradford next Monday night.

—Mayor Foley is still mayor of Olean. The charges made against him would not stand up in the courts.

—At the Rod and Gun club's shoot yesterday, the high score was captured by Claude Shattuck who nipped 20 out of 25, at blue rock practice.—Eldred Eagle.

—Baptist church services: Preaching next Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 11:45 a. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Kindly request all the members of the Sunday school and congregation to be present at each service. J. Booth, pastor.

—The first annual meeting and shoot of the Newton Gun club, Newton, was held there last Thursday and there was a large and enthusiastic crowd out to witness and participate in the sport. C. D. Henline, of Bradford, who is president of the club, is to be congratulated on the success of this tournament.

—Archie L. Luxenberger, a gauger, was seriously burned in a gas explosion on a lease in Bradford last Thursday. The explosion blew Mr. Luxenberger out of the door of the small pump station and the pump station was destroyed by the fire that followed. He was badly burned about the face, hands and upper part of his body, his clothing being almost entirely burned off. It is thought that he will recover.

—A dispatch from Warren, dated Oct. 11, says: As the result of the publication in the Warren Mirror yesterday of an article concerning S. F. Walker, publisher of the Evening Times, Eugene McLaren, publisher of the Mirror, will be placed under arrest on a warrant charging criminal libel. A civil action has also been started by the publisher of the Times for $50,000 damages against the McLaren estate for defamation of character and business injury.

—A dispatch from Wilmington, N. C., says: Millie Christine, said to be the greatest twin freak of human anatomy, exhibited all over the world, once presented to Queen Victoria, and possessing apparently two separate and distinct beings with one body, are dead in Columbus county, this state, where they were born in slavery and were subsequently educated and exploited in many countries, a puzzle to scientists and anatomists. They were born to negro parents and died within a few hours of one another, aged about 60 years.

—Two skulls and bones, which when put together formed the skeleton of two human beings, a male and a female, were found Tuesday morning at Renova while workmen were making excavations for the new Masonic temple on Third street. Physicians who saw them said that they may have been buried upwards of two hundred years. It is not known whether they are the remains of Indians or white people. The skulls are on exhibition in the window of a local store. All the bones will be placed in a box and taken in charge by Lodge No. 495, F. A. M., for a place among the relics in the new temple.—Ridgway Advocate.

—"Mutt and Jeff" were at the Smethport Lyceum Monday night and gave their musical comedy performance before a large audience—in fact the largest crowd that has attended the Lyceum for a long time—fully demonstrating that Smethport is still a good show town when given real shows. "Mutt and Jeff" is a pleasing little musical comedy, which makes a great hit with the younger element. The cast, while it contained no great stars, is well balanced and supports a very clever chorus, sprightly and well trained. The Lyceum management is to be congratulated on having two good shows this season, and we feel satisfied this high standard will be kept up for the balance of the season.

—Warren Times: That an attempt at murder was made Wednesday evening suspicions indicate. Just below Barnes, some person unknown shot from ambush into a coach on the S. & T. passenger train. It is believed that Sam Elsman was the person aimed at. The bullet imbedded itself in the window frame near which Elsman sat. He was on his way home from Sheffield to Lynch, Pa. The crack of a gun was heard and Elsman saw a puff of smoke come from bushes along side the right of way. Had the aim of the gunner been a trifle more accurate Elsman unquestionably would have been struck, perhaps fatally. The authorities are at work on the case and it is understood have a good clue.

—Down at Oil City, according to Saturday's Derrick, Harvey Hallett and Alfonso Brophy have been making some fun for their friends during the past few days. On Thursday, Hallett having guessed wrong as to the outcome of the game between the New York and Boston teams, gave Brophy a wheelbarrow ride over a considerable portion of Center street in the business district. Brophy made the wrong calculation Friday on the outcome of the game and as a result rolled a peanut over the same route with toothpicks. On each occasion the loser was accompanied by boys carrying redfire torches and the spectacle, which was more amusing than edifying, was witnessed by several hundred persons.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Excellent Attractions Have Been Secured for Evening Entertainments.

The evening entertainments of this year at the Teachers' Institute promise on the whole to be the best ever had in connection with an occasion of this kind. They are as follows:

Monday, Nov. 4—Reading, "A Grand Army Man," John F. Chambers.

Tuesday, Nov. 5—Weatherwax Male Quartet.

Wednesday, Nov. 6—Lecture, "America Facing the Far East," John M. Driver.

Thursday, Nov. 7—Concert, The Anitas and Mr. & Dunbar.

The price of the course tickets, including reserve seats, is $1.00. Given by itself it would be impossible to sell season tickets for a course costing more than $400.00 for that figure. In fact, $2.00 is asked in many places for season tickets for entertainments no better than we shall have this year. Price of single admission with reserve seat, 50 cents.

In the past it has been customary to open the entertainments of the week by using one of the day instructors as an evening lecturer for Monday evening. Consequently some have looked upon the first number as the weak one of the course—a mere introduction to the week. While three of this year's day instructors are lecturers of more than ordinary ability, yet none of them will be so used. The lecture by Dr. Driver will be the strongest number of the course. He comes highly recommended by men like Sam Jones, Leslie M. Shaw and William Jennings Bryan for his ability as orator and lecturer.

The entertainment of Monday evening is given by one of the best readers doing Lyceum work. His rendition of "A Grand Army Man" is said to be one of the most pleasing entertainments of its kind given by the great readers of the country. Do not miss one of the best things of the week because it comes on Monday evening. Someone must be first. That is the only reason why John F. Chambers leads the week's entertainments.

The two musical numbers are the best that can be secured from lyceum bureaus. They will be as good as the Wilbur Star Quartet, Dudley Buck Concert company or the Hruby Brothers, of former courses.

The coming Institute will cost more than $200 more than its predecessors. Without a liberal patronage of the evening entertainments by the citizens of Smethport it is doubtful if the receipts can be made to equal the expenditures. The low price of $1.00 places this course in the reach of all.

The public in general are cordially invited to attend the sessions of the Institute held in the court house. Four of the most pleasing instructors obtainable will be with us during the week. While their lectures are primarily for teachers, yet the greater number of discussions will be of deep interest to those not of the teaching profession.

McKEAN COUNTY FAIR.

Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Financial Condition of This Association.

Seven-Thousand-Dollar Fund.	
Cash received for new stock	$5765.45
Cash donations	187.00
Bills Receivable	844.55
Accounts Receivable	223.00
	$7021.00
Disbursements, 1912.	
Advertising	
Posters and Banners	$ 113.28
Bill posting	23.49
Express	5.33
Ad. in "Billboard"	8.40
Distributing catalogues and posting bills	141.65
	$ 292.15
Expense	
Tent rental	$ 84.00
Stationery and postage	59.91
Rent	14.00
Secretary's salary	165.00
Stenographers and clerks	100.38
Express	8.90
Tags and tickets	50.42
National Trotting Association	15.00
Telephone	11.83
Apple books	6.00
Miscellaneous (printing, etc.)	57.83
Judges	31.85
Secretary's traveling expenses	6.05
Representatives traveling ex.	5.00
Straw	28.00
Labor	256.35
Police	50.22
Insurance	31.30
	$ 906.75
Catalogue	$ 320.39
Maintenance	85.85
Improvements	239.73
Program	
High Scool athletics	$ 107.58
Horse races	420.10
Band	100.00
Ground rent for Wild West attraction	15.00
Hippodrome	524.02
Entry fees returned	4.00
Premiums paid	1077.20
	$4283.80
Receipts.	
State appropriation	$1000.00
County appropriation	100.00
Catalogue	555.00
Entry fees	251.56
Score card	14.10
Admission	
Season tickets	$ 1.50.00
Single tickets, Sept. 24	8.30
Single tickets, Sept. 25	219.00
Single tickets, Sept. 26	567.45
Single tickets, Sept. [illegible]	$74[illegible]
Carriage tickets, Sept. [illegible]	[illegible]
Carriage tickets, Sept. [illegible]	15.00
Carriage tickets, Sept. [illegible]	[illegible]
Grand stand tickets, Sept. 25	23.75
Grand stand tickets, Sept. 26	146.75
Grand stand tickets, Sept. 27	[illegible]
[illegible]	$1011.80
Privileges	342.10
	$7[illegible]4.30
Loss	$ 401.24
Loss 1912 Fair	$ 401.24
Accounts receivable 191[illegible]	30.00
Net loss 1912	$ 471.24
General Statement.	
All receipts of 1912	$4871.23
State and county appropriations	1000.00
Total receipts	$5871.23
Disbursements of 1912	$4964.80
Old accounts and notes paid	537[illegible].80
Total disbursements	$5062.37
Cash surplus	$ 108.86
Financial Statement.	
Cash in bank from 191[illegible]	$ 15.10
Cash in bank from 1912	108.86
Bills receivable	844.55
Accounts receivable	223.00
Old accounts receivable	30.00
Total surplus	$1223.07
Bills payable	$ 253.10
Net surplus	$ 969.97

First and Second Premiums Awarded by the McKean County Fair Ass'n at annual Fair held at Smethport, September 24, 25, 26 and 27, 1912:

C. M. Gillett, Colegrove, R. F. D.	$45.00
E. M. Lee, Smethport, R. F. D.	25.40
F. E. Cleveland, Smethport, R. F. D.	30.00
F. E. Ormsby, Smethport	4.70
Helen Ormsby, Smethport	3.00
Judd Hackett, Smethport	.50
E. F. Conklin, Smethport, R. F. D.	3.00
Mrs. Z. Conklin, Smethport, R. F. D.	1.00
J. H. Stratton, Smethport R. F. D.	28.70
Mary Caskey, Smethport R. F. D.	2.10
W. M. Kinney, Smethport R. F. D.	5.00
Elias Anderson, Smethport R. F. D.	4.20
James Hackett, Smethport R. F. D.	4.00
Herbert Martin, Smethport R. F. D.	.50
Leon Curtis, Smethport R. F. D.	1.50
Henry Klelsath, Smethport R. F. D.	9.50
Alfred Klelsath, Smethport R. F. D.	7.00
Mary Klelsath, Smethport R. F. D.	1.00
Leona Klelsath, Smethport R. F. D.	3.10
J. D. Abbey, Smethport R. F. D.	0.40
Charles Pratt, East Smethport	1.00
E. L. Gallup, Colegrove	1.00
M. McDade, Colegrove	.50
W. S. Acre, Smethport R. F. D.	14.50
W. H. Acre, Smethport R. F. D.	6.00
Burgie Stickles, East Smethport	14.00
John W. Wood, Kane	5.80
Thomas Keewin, Duke Center	20.40
S. Mayberry, Smethport	5.90
Sanford Decker, Farmers Valley	4.10
C. M. Ford, Bell Run	4.00
Leo Burdick, Smethport	8.00
Mrs. W. Burdick, Smethport	.40
A. A. Abbey, Smethport	0.20
A. L. Frivin, East Smethport	0.00
Mrs. E. C. Day, Smethport R. F. D.	4.00
Gertrude Baker, Farmers Valley, R. D.	3.70
Cecil Baker, Farmers Valley, R. D.	8.90
M. S. Comes, Smethport, R. F. D.	41.40
Mrs. M. S. Comes, Smethport R. F. D.	1.80
Mrs. J. B. McAllon, East Smethport	2.60
Mrs. R. C. Sasse, Smethport	2.10
W. A. Hagler, Eldred	0.60
Julius Hogstein, Smethport	11.00
Rose Herzog, Smethport	.50
W. C. Maxwell, Derrick City	18.40
Ray Mosher, Farmers Valley	.80
A. W. Wheeler, Bradford	25.20
Enos Carpenter, Eldred	31.20
Claude Slade, Smethport R. D.	2.00
A. O. Corry, Smethport R. D.	28.50
J. C. Brentleman, Smethport R. D.	33.00
Henry Tucker, Smethport R. D.	9.50
O. D. Corry, Smethport R. D.	3.00
L. B. Galpin, Smethport R. D.	9.20
Robert Oliver, Smethport R. D.	8.70
Geo. Richards, Smethport R. D.	108.10
J. W. Waite, Smethport	3.10
Myer Rice, Smethport R. D.	3.50
Clayton Irons, Smethport	1.00
Robert Daly, Smethport	4.00
Mrs. Frank Cummings, Smethport	2.00
John Dodge, Smethport	1.50
C. R. Curtis, Smethport R. D.	6.40
Bessie Pratt, East Smethport	1.00
A. B. Armstrong, Smethport	11.40
H. Young, Smethport	13.70
Mrs. E. W. Brownell, Smethport	1.00
R. C. Gleason, Smethport	2.20
Frank Herman, Smethport	13.80
J. B. Orlatt, Colegrove	.80
A. L. Gallup, Smethport R. D.	6.20
A. Wicks, Cyclone	1.00
A. T. Larson, Kane	2.50
Lewis Rayment, Smethport	1.50
Mrs. J. A. Rice, Smethport R. D.	1.20
Helen Orlatt, Smethport R. D.	2.30
J. A. Rice, Smethport R. D.	6.40
Mrs. M. P. Hewitt, Smethport R. D.	.80
Mrs Ethel Cunningham, Smethport R.	1.50
Julia Thornton, East Smethport	.60
W. L. Orlatt, East Smethport	1.70
Lois Green, Smethport	.30
Mrs. Carrie Irons, Smethport	.50
Beedee Morgan, Smethport	1.00
Anna McCrey, Turtle Point	9.50
Neal Green, Smethport	9.50
F. R. Nefid, Smethport	10.00
Mrs. Z. Conklin, Smethport	1.50
Stanley Bright, Smethport	5.00
Mary Caskey, Smethport R. D.	.50
Beedee Burdick, Smethport	4.50
Howard Burdick, Smethport	4.50
Mrs. George Bone, East Smethport	.50
Mrs. Lavina Fallon, East Smethport	2.00
Mrs. Charles Pratt, East Smethport	4.50
Elias Anderson, Smethport	1.50
Mrs. J. A. Lindholm, Smethport	4.50
Martha Cramer, Smethport	1.00
Mrs. J. D. Abbey, East Smethport	6.00
Lois Green, Smethport	2.00
Lucy Carton, Smethport	2.00
Merl Neely, Smethport	6.00
Clara Neely, Smethport	4.50
Linnea Lilleendahl, Smethport	1.00
John Wood, Kane	2.50
Estella Gallup, Smethport	1.50
Mrs. Wade Burdick, Smethport	2.00
Inez Chadwick, Smethport	1.20
Mrs. Allen Frevin, East Smethport	3.40
Forrest Day, Smethport R. D.	2.50
Mrs. E. C. Day, Smethport R. D.	1.00
Gertrude Baker, Farmers Valley R. D.	.50
Mrs. Gen. Gerritt, Smethport	4.10
Mrs. O. T. Chase, East Smethport	2.70
Mrs. James McGuire, Smethport	1.60
Mrs. Glen Chase, East Smethport	3.00
Mrs. P. H. McAllon, East Smethport	3.70
Dorothy Eastman, Smethport	2.50
Mrs. M. S. Comes, Smethport R. D.	5.00
Mrs. R. C. Sasse, Smethport	1.00
Mae Morgan, Smethport	.70
Helen Richard, Smethport R. D.	3.00
Russie Nellis, Smethport	3.20
Rose Herzog, Smethport	1.20
Clarence Powell, East Smethport	6.60
Estella Slade, Smethport	2.70
Mrs. C. E. Powell, East Smethport	6.00
Mrs. Myrtle Pratt, East Smethport	2.50
Bessie Pratt, East Smethport	5.50
Mrs. H. W. Roeder, Smethport R. D.	6.10
Helen Rogers, Smethport	1.50
Mrs. C. Choate, Smethport	5.30
Miss M. Choate, Smethport	3.80
Mrs. W. G. Holder, Smethport	2.50
Rita Gorton, Smethport	.50
Ivah Holder, Smethport	1.70
Mrs. J. Chapman, Smethport	.80
Mrs. W. B. Simkins, Smethport	.50
Mrs. H. L. Backus, Smethport	3.00
Mrs. J. W. Waite, Smethport	5.50
W. Waite, Smethport	2.00
Mrs. Enos Carpenter, Smethport R. D.	1.40
Myer Rice, Smethport R. D.	1.50
Mrs. Carrie Irons, Smethport	3.30
Clayton Irons, Smethport	.50
Rowena Kautz, East Smethport	1.00
Mary Howden, Coryville	9.70
Mrs. Guy Dickerson, Smethport	1.00
Mrs. W. H. Morrison, Smethport	5.20
Mrs. J. Richmond, Smethport	8.00
Belle Fagan, Smethport	2.50
Carrie Day, Smethport	2.20
Clytie Abbey, Smethport	5.10
Margaret Sartwell, Smethport	2.20
Mrs. F. C. Sartwell, Smethport	3.50
Mrs. Ermie Stilson, Smethport	1.00
Mrs. A. A. Abbey, Smethport	2.00
Ellen Means, Smethport	1.00
Mrs. J. Wilson, Bradford	.40
Rosenia Curtis, Smethport	2.50
Mrs. A. H. Carson, Smethport R. D.	.40
Mrs. C. H. Curtis, Smethport R. D.	1.50
Mrs. J. A. Karlen, Smethport	0.50
Mrs. F. W. Brownell, Smethport	2.10
Mabel Day, Smethport	4.10
J. R. Orlatt, Colegrove R. D.	2.00
Mrs. W. E. Van Dyke, Smethport	4.00
A. L. Gallup, Smethport R. D.	1.00
Helen Orlatt, Smethport R. D.	.50
Mrs. J. A. Rice, Smethport R. D.	.50
Glenn Rice, Smethport R. D.	1.50
Gilbert Rice, Smethport R. D.	1.00
Mrs. L. Van Dusen, Smethport R. D.	.80
Julia Thornton, East Smethport	2.50
W. L. Orlatt, East Smethport	.50
Alice Burdick, Smethport	7.00
Mrs. B. Norman, Smethport R. D.	1.50
Mrs. Frank Harmon, Turtle Point	.20
Jennie Murphy, Smethport	4.00
Frank Reeves, Smethport	1.00
Ruth Johnson, Smethport	1.00
Ellen Port, Kane	.50
Hazel Stickles, East Smethport	5.10
Mrs. Burga Stickles, East Smethport	8.50
Total	$1077.20

A. T. Palmer

Livery, Feed, Sale and Boarding Stable

Carriages furnished for all occasions.

SMETHPORT, PA.

UNDERTAKING

—AND—

EMBALMING

IN ALL BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY AN EXPERIENCED FUNERAL DIRECTOR

SPECHT & SASSE

SMETHPORT, PA.

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For Women

Have More Friends than any other magazine or patterns. McCall's is the reliable Fashion Guide monthly in one million one hundred thousand homes. Besides showing all the latest designs of McCall Patterns, each issue is brimful of sparkling short stories and helpful information for women.

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Write—Sample Copy, Premium Catalogue and Pattern Catalogue free on request.

Call at my Store and look over my stock of

HARNESSES,
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BLANKETS,
TRUNKS,
TRAVELING BAGS, etc.

The best goods at reasonable prices.

CHARLES LEMMLER
Smethport, Pa.

The Grange National Bank

Smethport - - - - Pa.

will welcome your account and it will be given the same careful attention that has made friends of our present customers.

IF ITS NEW and NICE and GOOD TO EAT

The chances are we have it.

And we would appreciate your trade

And strive to please you in every way

J. COLEGROVE, Grocer
Smethport, Pa.

Rexall Assortment

Everything in the Drug Line

BEST,
PUREST
AND MOST
COMPLETE,
PRICE RIGHT.

A. B. ARMSTRONG
Drug Store

LEGAL BLANKS

OIL AND GAS LEASES
FARM LEASES
NOTES, etc.

When in need of printed blanks call at this office, we carry a full line

OPAL

Birth Stone of OCTOBER

Wedding gifts in Silver, Cut Glass and China.

Engstrom & Olson,
Jewelers
Smethport, - - Pa.

QUIRK'S RESTAURANT

Quick Lunches at all Hours

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

—ALSO—

WALKER'S I X L ICE CREAM

JAMES QUIRK, Prop.

What's What in Clothes and Furnishings

We've a world of new things in Men's, Boys' and Children's Wear for Fall to show you.

Suits for Men and Young Men from the famous House of Kupenheimer.

Suits for Young Men, Boys and Children from the celebrated House of Sam Peck.

We say without fear or favor that these two makes of Clothing are the best in the world. An inspection will convince you. We will be glad to show them.

New Hats, Shirts, Neckwear, Gloves and Hosiery. All the latest creations at the very lowest price.

IKE SIMONS

Big Double Clothing House
53-54 Main Street

Bradford, Pa.



BRADFORD, PA.

JEWELER OPTICIAN

Loose Diamonds, Watches, Art Jewelry, Silverware.

Over Hamilton's Shoe Store.

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Good Groceries

We hold our Customers by giving them the best goods at the lowest possible prices.

WE HAVE

everything in the line of Groceries that a careful housewife needs to satisfy the demands of the table. Our

TEAS AND COFFEES

retain their flavor, and the increasing sales of the articles indicate that our patrons appreciate good articles for little money.

Oscar Engstrom

— Dealer in—
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

Terms—$1.25 per year, or if paid strictly in advance, $1.00 per year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertisements published at the rate of $100 per column per annum, payable monthly. Our own position and no deviation from this rule. Extra charge for single insertion.

Local reading notices and legal advertising, 5 cents per line for each insertion.

Birth, marriage and death notices inserted free.

Executors' and administrators' notices $3.00 each.

Address all communications to

HARRY L. BACKUS,
Editor and Prop'r.

Smethport, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1912.

The people of this country love a brave man, a fearless man, a self-sacrificing man, a kind hearted man, a quick thinking man and a man who has character, courage and a big heart. Such a man is Theodore Roosevelt and the people will place upon him their stamp of approval by electing him to the presidency by an overwhelming majority on November 5.

The voters of this country will make no mistake in electing H. H. Redfield, of this borough, and E. F. Knight of Bradford to the legislature this fall. Both are unusually intelligent and energetic young men who will give good accounts of themselves in our law making body. A vote for these gentlemen is a direct vote for clean politics in the great State of Pennsylvania.

Instead of ruining Col. Roosevelt's chances for a so-called "third term," John Schank, by his murderous attack, has so enhanced the Progressive candidate's chances that we predict that he will be the favorite for the presidency before November fifth. This dastardly act has most forcibly brought out the fact that Theodore Roosevelt is the most wonderful man of the times, both physically and mentally.

The enemies of Colonel Roosevelt, who have been seeking to injure him by quietly circulating the rumor that he is a heavy drinker, will not be pleased with that part of the bulletin given out by his attending physicians, Dr. J. B. Murphy, Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan and Dr. Scurry L. Terrell, which says: "We find him in magnificent physical condition, due to his regular physical exercise and his habitual abstinence from liquor and tobacco.

Alexander P. Moore says editorially in Tuesday's Pittsburgh Leader:

"The bullet was not fired at Roosevelt but at the heart of every liberty-loving red-blooded American citizen The bullet may have been fired by a weak-minded man, but it was aimed by a capitalistic press.

"The capitalistic press is controlled by the interests that prey on humanity. No one knows better than the editors of these newspapers and the men back of them, the great cause for which Theodore Roosevelt stands.

"It is a simple cause after all—just a little more to eat, and a little more to wear for the plain people of this country.

"The powers that have been in control of the industrial and financial affairs of this country saw that, through Roosevelt, their tyranny was doomed and they have tried to build around him a visionary throne and deceive liberty-loving Americans into the belief that he, Roosevelt, the greatest commoner the world ever knew, wants to reign on that throne.

"Theodore Roosevelt's mission has not yet been performed.

"The would-be assasin's bullet has told that story better than any pen could tell it.

"Roosevelt is the barrier in this country against mob rule.

"No greater citizen lives in this world today than Theodore Roosevelt. No matter whether victorious or defeated in November, he will still be the greatest citizen of this or any other country."

The London Daily Mail, under the caption "The Amazing Mr. Roosevelt; his Amazing Act After an Attack on Him," prints the following article by Frederick W. Heathby:

"Mr. Roosevelt not only becomes the uncrowned king of America, but the most remarkable man in the world. He is the only politician whose words are less than their deeds. He is the only man of his kind who would have stood before a frenzied audience and shown them his blood-stained shirt. That act is unexampled for sheer audacity and daring outside the realms of imaginative drama. This act, which those who do not understand, may dismiss as sheer bravado, will not only win him the presidency, but will win for him for all time, a place among the real heroes of his land.

"Even those who believe what he did was done in a spirit of bravado will have to admit it was the most thrilling bravado we have ever known. But it was not bravado; it was a typical action, by whose light we see as in a flash, the whole secret of the personality power of America's greatest man. It was an act of which perhaps, no other man in America but Roosevelt would have been capable.

"What a scene! What a man! Truly in this amazing leader America has no equal in any country in the world. He can do nothing more except make a merry pact with death, but if there is sentiment in America, which we know there is; if there is any sense of the dramatic, this attempted assassination of Mr. Roosevelt and his almost unbelievable act of courage are blessings in disguise for out of them surely must come one and only one result—the return, the triumphant return, of Roosevelt to the White House."

VOTE FOR GOOD ROADS.

The $50,000,000 Bond Issue Should Pass by a Big Majority.

Ten states have adopted comprehensive road building programs in the last three years and within the next twelve months almost a dozen more will have committed themselves to definite plans for highway improvements. The United States government is assisting the general movement by construction of model roads on its reservations and by experimental work to determine the best wearing materials and means of keeping roads in order and free from dust. In some states, notably New York and Massachusetts, the road building programs are about to be enlarged, and in Ohio and Virginia the rebuilding of numerous highways is to be undertaken on a systematic basis, experiments similar to those now being made by the Pennsylvania State Highway department being now under way.

Pennsylvania has a road building program for the first time, the legislature of 1911 having enacted a plan which as had been demanded for years by taxpayers, farmers, land owners, economic students, members of the State Grange, automobilists and others. This program was inaugurated through an appropriation of $3,000,000 for road building purposes in 1911, but to carry it out it is proposed to amend the constitution so as to permit issuance of bonds for road construction. If the next legislature approves of the amendment, the people will vote on the proposition next year. The state is now without debt, because its sinking fund contains thousands of dollars above the outstanding obligations and as the State has adopted a road building plan it will be up to the people to furnish the means to make it effective.

If the bond issue should by any mischance be defeated, good roads in Pennsylvania would be set back perhaps ten years. The constitution prohibits the submission of the same amendment not oftener than once in 5 years. Thus it would be 1917 or perhaps 1919 or even later before another road bond issue proposition could be laid before the people if the $50,000,000 project so generally endorsed should be rejected at the polls. But it is not believed to be at all probable that the bond issue will fall of approval next year. Too much depends upon it and too many people are interested in providing good roads. Its defeat would make the building of new highways dependent on appropriations from current revenues with consequent reduction in allowances for construction of "State aid" highways, systematic repair of State roads, sign posts, bridge work and township roads. By providing funds for the main highways from the proceeds of the bond issue the Legislature will be enabled to be more liberal in allowances to townships.

It is not the intention to issue the bonds all at once, but only as needed. All on the contractors experienced in road building in Pennsylvania could not handle in five years fifty million dollars worth of work such as is demanded by the State Highway department. The plan is to let contracts gradually, so that the best work can be assured, and to issue bonds as needed, with provision that they may be paid off after five years. In this manner the burden will be distributed and the State secure improved roads in a systematic manner.

WHITE MUSICAL REVIEW

Excellent Attraction at Smethport Lyceum October 23.

On Wednesday, Oct. 23, the White's Musical Review company will be at the Smethport Lyceum, under the auspices of the Smethport Fire Department.

This is the first number of a series of four entertainments that will be given during the winter by the Colt Lyceum Bureau, under the auspices of the fire department.

The White company is composed of a troup of 8 people and is a feature company, unlike anything else in the Lyceum entertainment line. This is a $150.00 company and should be witnessed by a large audience. Tickets go on sale Monday morning at 9 o'clock at Well's drug store.

Advertise in The Miner.

Subscribe for The Miner.



THE MUSICAL REVIEW CLUB.
AT THE LYCEUM, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23rd, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SMETHPORT FIRE DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. G. T. Tweed, of Punxsatawney, is the guest of her sisters, Miss Nettie Duntley and Mrs. C. H. Curtis.

W. J. Milliken, of Bradford, was in town on business yesterday and was a pleasant caller at this office.

Mrs. C. B. Corwin returned home last week from the Bradford hospital where she had been for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Powell and children of Hazelhurst, were in town yeste—— of Hazelhurst were in town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Free expect to go to Monongahela City, Pa. this week where they will reside this winter.

F. Eberspacher, of Beach Lake, Wayne county, Pa., is a guest of his son, J. F. Eberspacher, for a few days.

Mrs. C. M. Gillette and Mrs. G. I. Davis are visiting the former's brother, G. W. Davis, at Great Valley, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brown, of Green, N. Y., are spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Curtis.

Misses Grace Irvin and Florence Gridley, of Mt. Jewett, were visitors in town Monday and attended Mutt and Jeff.

Mrs. Harry Fenna has returned to her home in Vineland, N. J., after an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. M. C. Bain.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Sasse and children, Martha and Carl, are guests at the home of Mr. Sasse's father, Carl Sasse.

H. C. Wells, D. M. Brasted, E. E. Heath and H. L. Backus are attending the Consistory meeting in Coudersport today.

Miss Vinnie Campbell spent Saturday at her home in Eldred, Miss Olive Richards accompanied her home and spent the day as her guest.

Artificial Halos or "Sun Dogs."

An experiment which illustrates in a very curious manner the actual philosophy of the formation of halos or "sun dogs" is performed as follows: Take a solution of alum and spread a few drops of it over a pane of glass. It will readily crystallize in small, flat octohedrons, scarcely visible to the eye. When this pane of prepared glass is held between the observer and the sun or even a candle (with eyes very close to the smooth side of the glass) there will be seen three different but distinct and beautiful halos, each at a different distance from the luminous body.

FALL MILLINERY.

My Millinery display for Fall and Winter is now ready and if you are looking for the really correct things in ladies' and children's headgear, call on CARRIE CLARK.
Adv.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Smethport, Pa., for the week ending October 12th, 1912.

Anderson, Mr. T. A.
Button, Mr. Gerrard.
Colosimo, Mr. Raffaele.
Hannan, Mr. James, (Foreign).
Kipgen, Mr. E. H.
Line, Mr. S. Anthony.
Merchant, Mr. Charles.

Persons calling for these letters please say "Advertised." All unclaimed letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office two weeks from date of advertising.

J. C. GALLUP,
Postmaster.

O. C. WAGNER

Port Allegany, Pa.

Public Garage

Automobile Supplies and Accessories.

A full and complete Line of Prest-o-Light Gas Tanks for sale and exchange.

Repair work a specialty, day and night attendant.

Agency for the celebrated Studebaker line of Cars.

Local and Bell telephones.

South Pearl St.
Rear of City Building.

Colgates Toilet Articles

Our line of Colgates Toilet Articles, Soaps, Powders and Creams, is the best in the market and you should not be without a generous supply.

Call and inspect our line.

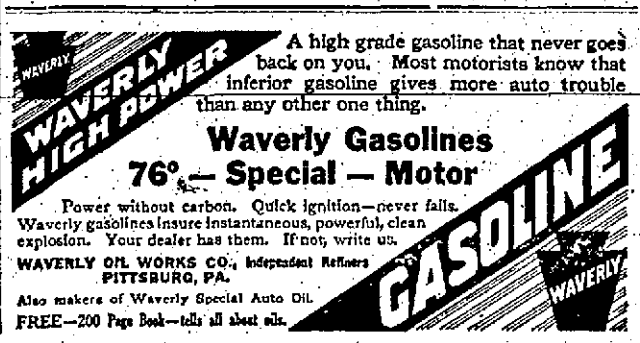
Perfumes We have just received a nice display of perfumes of the choicest fragrance, in fancy bottles or we can refill your old bottle at from 25c to $3.00 per oz.

WELLS DRUG STORE

SHOES! SHOES!

This is the place to buy your shoes. We Carry the Finest line of Ladies' and Children's Shoes. Mens' and Boys Shoes in gun metal and patent leather. A big line of working shoes.

Anderson & Carlson,
THE SHOE MEN
Smethport, Penna



A high grade gasoline that never goes back on you. Most motorists know that inferior gasoline gives more auto trouble than any other one thing.

Waverly Gasolines
76° — Special — Motor

Power without carbon. Quick ignition—never fails. Waverly gasolines insure instantaneous, powerful, clean explosion. Your dealer has them. If not, write us.

WAVERLY OIL WORKS CO., Independent Refiners
PITTSBURG, PA.

Also makers of Waverly Special Auto Oil.
FREE—200 Page Book—tells all about oils.

GOTHAM MODEL

You *know* that Regals look as a gentleman's shoes *should* look.

You have a pretty strong notion that they are well-built of good materials.
You have intended for a long time to give Regals a trial.
Then begin now with this GOTHAM MODEL.
Moderate heel and toe, roomy and comfortable—but Beau Brummel himself would be proud to wear it.

It will give the wear and satisfaction that have built Regal sales up into the millions.



Black Smooth King Calf Blucher, stout sole.
Price, $4.00

REGALS

H. W. RUBIN,
THE RELIABLE CLOTHIER.

Don't Buy Tire Worries With a Pleasure Car.

It is now possible to make an automobile journey without a thought of your tires.

RESILIO

Makes it so. It cures every evil chargeable to pneumatic tires. It increases the life of the casings fifty to one hundred per cent. It never loses its vitality. It is a perfect shock absorber. It rides as easy as air. It saves money and annoyance. It does not granulate, freeze or soften. It fits any tire on any rim. It is absolutely trouble proof. It saves expense in special tools. AND MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL, It permits one to continually enjoy the pleasures automobiles were intended to promote.

RESILIO—What It Is

Resilio is a vegetable compound which is forced into the inner tube hot, in a semi-liquid state, where it immediately vulcanizes, and is ready for the road in a few hours.

Pneumatic tires have not kept up with the Pace.

It is conceded that pneumatic tires are ten years behind the times in automobile construction, and many devices have been offered to cover this seemingly unconquerable fault.

Most of them have no merit, and some indifferent merit. Some are beyond reason because of the cost and it remains for

RECILIO

To cover every known objection in tire construction, which it does in the most simple manner and at a very reasonable price.

RESILIO Has Stood the Test

Before a single claim had been made for RESILIO it had been tested for two years on cars subjected to every possible use, and under all climatic conditions.

Actual tests show great gains in efficiency of power in your gasoline; a feature worth remembering.

The motorist whose tires are treated with RESILIO knows what it is to enjoy pneumatic tire speed, resiliency and comfort without pneumatic tire expense, trouble and worry. Knows what it means to feel that there can be No blowouts. No punctures. No extra tires or tubes to carry. No rim cuts. No leaky valves. No delays. No accidents. No dirty work on the roads.

It is not affected by heat or cold. Can be used in any tire under any conditions. Does not flatten from standing or lose its shape from any other reason.

IT IS PERFECTION IN A TIRE FILLER.

If you are interested in RESILIO, for prices and further information call on or address

PENN TIRE FILLER CO., Coudersport, Pa
OR
BACKUS NOVELTY CO., Smethport, Pa.,
Sole agents for McKean County.



The Sugar Bowl.
QUALITY AND PURITY.

For Fancy Drinks, Frappes, Sundaes, and Ice Cream Sodas (all flavors). The Sugar Bowl is the place to go.

Brick ice cream three colors a specialty.

Ice Cream Packed and delivered at low prices.

Try the Marathonian Salted Almonds

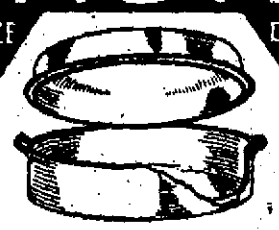
BELL PHONE 84.

SPIRO COCONIS, Prop.

Brasted's
For Fresh Candies Nuts and Fruit Go To

SAVORY ROASTER

SAVORY PRIZE RECIPE BOOK WITH EVERY ROASTER



DELICIOUS "ECONOMY" DINNERS ARE A FEATURE

BETTER TASTING MEATS FOR LESS MONEY.

DALY & GARLICK

You Pay Less Here

We find we help ourselves most by helping others. Compare our price with the prices you pay elsewhere and you will be convinced. We save you money on the same quality bought from the same factory. All goods sold by us are guaranteed to quality and prices or your money refunded. A few of the many prices given below.

Best granulated sugar	6c
Niagara corn starch	6c
Arm & Hammar soda	6c
Large size Gold Dust (pkg)	19c
Large size Pet Milk, 9c, 3 for	25c
Large size Post Toasties 9c, 3 for	25c
Maple Flake 9c, 3 for	25c
3 Bars Lenox soap	25c
6 Bars Fels Naptha soap	25c
7 Bars Oak Leaf soap	25c
Royal Baking Powder, 1 lb. can	39c
Medium Red Salmon	15c

Choice Fruits and Vegetables.

H. J. ELLSWORTH,

Prompt Delivery. Bell 'phone 107

McKean County Miner

Entered at the postoffice at Smethport as second-class mail matter.

Smethport, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1912.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

-Hunting season opens two weeks Friday.

-F. D. Gallup is now driving a new erland automobile.

-The silk mill at Kane was badly aged by fire early Tuesday morn-

-Some of our local sports have a bagging a few woodcock the week.

-Mrs. W. E. Van Dyke entertained umber of ladies at her home on ton street Tuesday afternoon.

-R. M. Swisher of the Mt. Jewett s has been awarded the contract printing the ballots for the elec to be held Nov. 5.

-George Howard drilled in anoth good gas well on his lease at Or d Park, N. Y. This is the second d well drilled in on that lease.

-A new furnace is being installed he county jail and it is expected the work will be completed this k.

-Mr. Chamberlain, a well-known d man of Olean, has been engaged ssist in the management of the nd Central Hotel.

-A "Clam Chowder" supper will served by the Ladies Aid Society he M. E. Church at the chapel on 19, at 5:30. Supper 25 cents.

-Born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. hell, of Erie, Pa., on Tuesday, 15, 1912, a son. Their many nds here extend congratulations.

-A dance will be given at Holder's Friday evening to which all are ted. Music will be furnished by ictrola and the admission is 50 s per couple.

-Mrs. Diantha Irons, aged 88 years, in Bridgeport, Ill., on Thursday. She was a well-known resident tixford and her remains were ght to her late home for burial.

-The big tool house of the South n Oil Co., at Ormsby was destroy by fire this morning. The fire e out about 8:30 and at last re s the flames were beyond control.

-The Stitchery of the Methodist ch resumed work on Friday and t for the annual Christmas sale begun. Refreshments were serv by Mrs. F. W. Brownell and the es Day.

-St. Margaret's Guild of St. Luke's copal church held a successful mage sale in the Rubin block on rday. Canned fruit, pickles and made candies were sold also, proceeds were about $80.

-Two of our popular young towns thought they would enjoy the tiful Sunday afternoon by taking oe trip and when in the vicinity land Park the canoe was sudden set and both enjoyed a cold wa ip.

-Yesterday afternoon the Boston Red Sox took the final game of the series from the New York Giants in a 10-inning battle by a score of 3 to 2. It was one of the hardest fought games of the series. This gives the Sox the world's championship.

-The Rev. J. W. McGavern occupied the Methodist pulpit for the last time on Sunday morning and delivered his farewell sermon to a large number of people. A farewell reception was given in honor of the Rev. and Mrs. McGavern last evening in the chapel, which was largely attended by the congregation. A most pleasing time is reported by all.

-It is reported that a man in this place made the assertion, when he heard Colonel Roosevelt was shot and dangerously wounded, that "It is good enough for him; too bad that it did not finish him." Any man, no matter what his political feelings may be, is little better than the brute who perpetrated the terrible crimie and should be shunned by all good citizens.

-E. R. Mayo, of this place, and the oldest member of the McKean County bar, made an excellent address in Bradford last Friday night. Mr. Mayo is an enthusiastic Progressive and he gave some very good reasons why members of that political party should succeed. The Era in speaking of Mr. Mayo's address, spoke in glowing terms of the meeting and Mr. Mayo's speech.

-A meteor struck in this vicinity at about 12:40 Monday morning and the shock was felt by many people in Smethport and vicinity. Fred Digel who was working on a well near Rew City, says that he thinks it struck somewhere between Rew City and Wolf Run. He saw it as it neared the ground but could not tell exactly where it struck. He says it lighted up that section as bright as day for a minute and then disappeared over the hill. As yet no one has found the meteor.

-Michael McKearnon met with quite a serious accident last Saturday while working on a well near this place. He was up on the bull-wheel taking up the slack in the cable when he got what is termed a "kick back" and was knocked off the wheel. In falling, the back of his head struck on the anvil in the derrick, inflicting a painful wound about two inches back of his right ear. He was taken to Smethport where he received medical attention, and he has now sufficiently recovered to be able to attend to his duties.

-J. M. Barr, of East Main street, was injured Sunday evening while riding in an automobile with a party of friends. The party had been spending the day at Morrison, Pa., and while on the return trip near Corydon, the auto owing to some derrangement of the machinery suddenly stopped. Mr. Barr, while attempting to help start the machine was thrown to the ground and suffered a fracture to one of his ankles. He was otherwise quite badly bruised. The injured man was taken to his home on East Main street and yesterday morning was removed to the Bradford hospital in Still's ambulance.—Bradford Era.

-A very pleasant informal reception was held in the Methodist Episcopal church on Tuesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Neal Gleason and Mr. and Mrs. George W. McGowan, members of the church and congregation, whose weddings occurred recently. A brief program consisting of a duet by Miss Marguerite Cooper and Leonard McGowan; vocal solos, Miss Leona Hogarth and Miss Theo. Freeman. The Rev. Mr. McGavern, in a humorous manner presented each couple with a cut glass bowl, the gifts of those present and Messrs. Gleason and McGowan made fitting responses. Salads, rolls, cake and coffee were served.

-A Medina, N. Y., paper has the following to say of a former well-known and popular pastor of the M. E. church of this place: The decision of the Genesee Methodist conference at Buffalo, to return the Rev. W. A. Harris to the Medina pastorate here for another year is very gratifying to the residents of Medina and vicinity. Mr. Harris' excellent work at Medina certainly entitled him to be returned and continue his ministrations here so well conceived and executed. Not the least pleasing feature of his return is the fact that Mrs. Harris will continue to so pleasantly preside at the parsonage.

-The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. Institute association of Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania will be held in Olean Friday, Oct. 18, in the W. C. T. U. rooms in the Coast block, commencing at 10 a. m. and continuing through the afternoon. Officers will be elected for the coming year and other important business transacted. A full attendance is especially desired. All members of the local unions in the four counties of Potter, McKean, Cattaraugus and Allegany are members of the association and entitled to a vote in this meeting. Come and help plan for the best institute yet held. Olean ladies will serve dinner.

-Gordon T. Bell, aged 25 years, a former Bradford young man, being the son of the late W. J. Bell, who was a well-known Bradford merchant, committed suicide in Rochester, N. Y., on Saturday last, at his room in a hotel by taking cyanide of potassium mixed with a drink of whiskey. Bell was despondent over trouble with his young wife and died with her picture in her hand. Bell and his wife separated about a year ago. It is said that the young man could not earn enough money to satisfy the expensive tastes of his wife, whose family is wealthy. Frequent disagreements over financial matters resulted in the wife leaving her husband. Bell had continually brooded over the separation and this brooding finally resulted in suicide. Bell was a salesman for a branch of the Standard Oil company.

-The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme court decides that the will of Rev. Mary Baker Eddy has created a valid public trust which can be administered by a trustee appointed by the court. The decision also declares that the heirs cannot inherit Mrs. Eddy's property. The court holds that the Massachusetts statute limiting the amount of a bequest to a religious body applies in the present instance as against the administration of this trust by the Directors of the Christian Science church, but that a valid trust having been created it can be administered in accordance with Mrs. Eddy's wishes by another trustee. This finding effects only the portion of Mrs. Eddy's estate in Massachusetts, consisting of two properties estimated at $155,000 in value. The most of Mrs. Eddy's estate is in New Hampshire and the Supreme court of that state last spring decided that the trust created by Mrs. Eddy, by which her fortune was to be used "for the purpose of more effectually promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science as taught by me," was valid.

-Michael J. Linneen, a B. R. & P. switchman, was seriously injured at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the Bradford yard engine collided with the St. James automobile baggage truck, at the Elm street crossing. Linneen was standing on the rear footboard of the engine and evidently thought the truck would crash into the board upon which he stood. In an effort to save himself Linneen stepped from the footboard of the engine to the ground and at that instant was pinned between the truck and the locomotive. He was dragged quite a distance and received injuries which may result in his death. When the locomotive was stopped, other members of the switching crew hurried to the assistance of the injured man and found him unconscious. He had received several ugly scalp wounds and a fracture of the skull. Mr. Linneen was hurried to the hospital in Still's ambulance. The railroad surgeons are giving him the required surgical attention. His recovery is doubtful. Earl Roberts was running the baggage truck and had a companion on the seat with him. Both men jumped and escaped injury. The truck was considerably damaged.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Fred McFall, of Eldred, was here Saturday.

Fred Backus, of Olean, is spending some time in town.

Wilbur DeGolier is in Arnold where he has employment.

D. H. Travis was the guest of Dr. Chadwick for a few days last week.

Wm. Hagan, of Hazelhurst, was a pleasant caller at this office Saturday.

J. Clayton Backus is in Cloudersport this week taking the Consistory degrees.

Mr. and Mrs. Bent Ryan and children of St. Mary's are visiting friends here.

Mrs. Emma Sprague, of Buffalo, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Flora B. Hogarth.

Myron Gallup, of Olean, spent last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gallup.

Mrs. Lilly, of Port Allegany was a guest at A. B. Armstrong's a few days last week.

Mrs. I. Major, of Norwich, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. James T. Chisholm.

Mrs. Mary Murphy, of New Castle, Pa., is the guest of Mrs. J. M. Hilliard at Hazelhurst, Pa.

John Newton, of Port Allegany, was a business visitor in Smethport the latter part of the week.

Mrs. Emma J. Sprague, of Buffalo, N. Y., is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Armstrong.

Miss Viola Baker returned home Friday from a few days visit in Warren, Jamestown and Kane.

Mrs. Bert Kidder, of Ticonderoga, is the guest of Mrs. Katherine Kidder and other relatives here.

ATTEND THE FALL OPENING

This Week At

The Bisett Store

Very exclusive styles direct from the

New York Market.

Mary L. Bisett



SEE AND HEAR

Our Pianos, and Victrolas

And then you can sure fiddle up.

Burdick's Music Store & Insurance Agency

SIDNEY A. BURDICK, Mgr.

Smethport, Pa.

Don't Come Here

if you want to Pay

FANCY PRICES

We believe in small profits and quick sales. We sell only high class—Rationally advertised—merchandise at

Very Reasonable Prices

Men's Overcoats and Suits $6.50 to $18.50.

Boy's Overcoats and Suits $3.00 to $7.50.

Sweater Coats - - 50c to $5.00

Underwear or Flannel Shirts each 25c to $2.00

and the best of all other cold weather goods at such low prices as consistent with good merchandise.

WM. MONHEIMERS'

THE WORKING MAN'S STORE.

Home Journal Patterns

Arrow Shirts

FRY & COMES

WARM UNDERWEAR

Time to put on heavier underclothing now. Constantly changing temperature, makes warm underwear a necessity for the preservation of good health.

This store is equipped to meet your requirements in heavy, light and medium weights in separate garments and union suits.

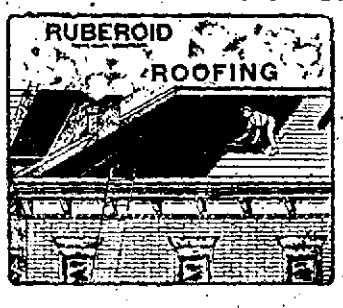
Here is a suggestion of what we have. We cannot in this space give you a complete list of our stock. Come and look them over.

Men's union suits—medium weight—cotton, per pair	$1.00 to $1.00
Men's union suits—grey—Cotton and wool, per pair	$2.00
Men's union suits—grey—Fine all wool, per pair	$3.75
Men's shirts and drawers—Cotton fleeced, per garment	.50
Men's shirts and drawers—grey—three fourths Wool, per garment	$1.00
Men's shirts and drawers—camels hair—all wool, per garment	$1.50
Men's shirts and drawers—grey—medium weight wool, per garment	$1.50
Women's union suits—grey and white, per garment	50c to $3.75
Women's vests and pants—grey, cream or white, per garment	25c to $1.25
Misses' union suits—grey or white, per garment	50c to $1.25
Boys' union suits—grey, per garment	$1.00 to $1.25
Boys' and girls' vests, pants and drawers—grey or cream, per garment	15c to $1.00

FRY & COMES

SMETHPORT, - - - - PA

WHY



are there a multitude of materials called "Rubber Roofing" offered to the Public? The explanation is simple—To Attempt to Sell Them on the Record and Reputation of

RUBEROID ROOFING

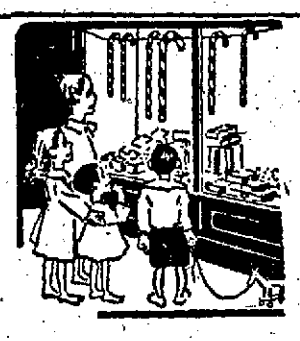
by selecting a name to catch the unwary purchaser.

RUBEROID is the pioneer and acknowleged standard ready to lay Roofing, known to the whole United States and the entire civilized World for 15 years.

It contains no rubber or any other ingredient which will deteriate with exposure to the elements.

Insist upon having only the genuine. Do not be deceived by unscrupulous manufacturers who try to imitate RUBEROID in name and appearance. See that the registered trade mark "RUBEROID" is stmped on the under side of the material every four feet.

HOLMES & GILFILLAN



The Home of QUALITY GROCERIES

What Place Can be more TANTALIZING TO THE KIDS than the pantry with locked doors. Especially

When they know it is filled With Good Things From Our Store! Be patient, until meal time Kids!

Try These, They'll Please!

GEO. WASHINGTON Prepared coffee. Made in the cup. Does not contain chicory or any other adulterant.

ARTIS BROTHERS PLUM PUDDING Just the thing to complete that Sunday Dinner.

F. W. BROWNELL

PHONE 7



PUMP GUN

Solid-Breech, Hammerless. Safe.

Bottom Ejection—empty shells are thrown downward—smoke and gases must go the same way, too—insuring uninterrupted sight—rapid pointing always.

Solid Breech—Hammerless—perfectly balanced—a straight strong sweep of beauty from stock to muzzle.

Three Safety Devices—accidental discharge impossible.

Simple Take-Down—a quarter turn of the barrel does it—carrying, cleaning, interchange of barrels made easy—your fingers are your only tools.

For trap or field work the fastest natural pointer. Your dealer has one. Look it over today

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.

299 Broadway - New York City

WATER WILL BEAR YOU UP.

Always Remember This and Learning to Swim Will Be Easy.

You can teach yourself to swim, and you can do it in an hour or less. I know plenty of people who have done it by following carefully these directions:

First and foremost, fix this thought clearly in your mind—the water will bear you up. It is fear and struggle that invariably send a person to the bottom. The best way to acquire confidence that makes for courage and fun is, go squarely and reasonably at it. Begin in still water; the old swimming pool on the farm is just the place. Wade out until your shoulders are covered, squat a little and get yourself wet all over.

Don't be the least atom afraid, even if a little water does get into your nose and ears; wade out a little farther until you are up to your chin, and now your toes will begin to leave the bottom of the pool. Do not be alarmed. This shows you that you are a little lighter than the water. Now lift your chest and with the muscles of your stomach breathe deep, stretch your arms out to form the letter T of yourself, stiffen your backbone and hollow your back as though suddenly you were a very important and dignified person. Your toes have come up to the surface now. Lean your head back freely as far as you can, keeping your mouth shut.

Lie back with absolute confidence, and there you are floating. Keep your backbone stiff, gently paddle with your hands, and you are swimming. Make toward the shore, of course. Then try it all over again. This time kick with your feet gently; strong strokes might turn you over and frighten you. Keep your balance and practice two or three times in straight succession.

The next thing that you will be learning is the "V" stroke. Kick out until both legs are like the letter V, shut them together like the blades of a pair of scissors (which give a strong drive ahead), then draw them up sidewise like a frog and kick persistently out again. Then try making your legs go as if you were climbing up stairs. Always remember the water will bear you up, and the great and only difficulty about swimming will be out of your way.—Christian Herald.

BOTH WELL INFORMED.

An Interchange of Compliments Between Grant and Lee.

Toward the end of the war between the states the value of a well organized scout service came to be fully appreciated by the leaders of both armies. Perhaps no commanders of modern times were better served in this respect than General Grant and General Lee. Both were kept informed daily as to nearly everything that went on within the enemy's lines.

General Gordon related that one morning toward the end of the long conflict, when the Confederates, officers and men alike, were reduced to unpleasant straits for food, a captain from the Union headquarters went, under a flag of truce, with a communication to General Lee concerning the exchange of prisoners.

"General Lee," said the captain, with a smile, after delivering his message, "General Grant sends you his personal compliments and bids me assure you that he knows exactly what you had for breakfast this morning."

"General Grant must be misinformed as to this," replied General Lee, surveying the message bearer with a sad smile. "General Grant is a generous man, and if he had known with what a breakfast I had to content myself he would certainly have sent me half of his. But give him my compliments," he continued, with a sudden twinkle, "and say that although I do not know as to his breakfast I have full particulars concerning his dinner last night."

Use For the Thermometer.

"That new maid is a genius," said the young housekeeper. "She has even found a use for the cooking thermometer. Nobody ever used it to cook with. After I finished my course in the school of domestic sciences I bought a splendid thermometer because the teachers said I ought to. I paid $5 for it. It had a solid iron bulb and was warranted to stand any amount of wear and tear. In spite of my determination to cook by rule that thermometer was a white elephant in the kitchen until the new maid came. She uses it to crack nuts with!"—New York Times.

A Queer Slip.

The Duke of Wellington once made a queer slip during a house of lords debate on Ireland. In the course of his speech he mentioned that two clergymen had been murdered in Ireland.

A noble lord on the other side of the house rose at once to correct him. "No, no; only one."

"Only one?" rejoined the duke. "Well, if I am mistaken I am sorry."

In Her Own Coin.

Mamma—You naughty boy! What do you mean by saying "Don't bother me now" when I asked you how you got your clothes soiled? Tommy—That is what you always say when I ask you something you don't know how to answer.

Doing Enough.

Jimpson—I'm gawing to Europe next week. Can I do anything faw you ovah theah, deah boy? Gimpson—No, going's enough, thanks.—Town Topics.

Keeping Her Busy.

Maid—Did you call me, ma'am? Mme. Parvenu—Yes, I just wanted to tell you that I didn't need you just at present.—Fliegende Blatter.

COL. ROOSEVELT SHOT BY CRANK MONDAY NIGHT

(Continued from Page 1).

are a matter of daily routine with him.

Although weakened by the shot, Colonel Roosevelt kept his audience in good spirits by an occasional joke which served to release the tension. The people watched him fixedly, following his every movement with their eyes for any suggestion that he was becoming weak.

They shifted their feet nervously and gripped the backs of the chairs in front of them. Colonel Roosevelt talked on as though he were ignorant of the strange circumstances under which the speech was being made.

At one juncture he turned to the table on the stage for the manuscript of his speech, which had been penetrated by the bullet. It was not on the table where he had left it, and he saw it in the hands of one of the men on the stage.

He demanded it back with the words: "Teach them not to grab."

The people, glad of an opportunity of relieving their pent-up feelings, laughed hilariously.

Col. Lyon Interviews Schrank.

John Schrank, who made the attempt on Colonel Roosevelt's life in Milwaukee, has confessed that his intention has been especially and repeatedly called to the "menace of the third term" by articles appearing in the Herald and World, both New York newspapers, which have been violently opposing the colonel.

These attacks, together with a dream he said he had, incited him to shoot the Progressive candidate for president.

Prominent men throughout the country have denounced the subsidized newspapers, whose slanders of the colonel, they declare, are directly responsible for the attempted assassination.

Colonel Cecil Lyon, of Texas, who was with Colonel Roosevelt in Milwaukee when he was shot, said Tuesday:

"I went over to the police station in Milwaukee to identify Colonel Roosevelt's assailant and to get what information I could from him. It developed that Schrank, the would-be assassin, was a former saloonkeeper in New York.

"When asked concerning his motive for intending to kill, Colonel Roosevelt, he said that he was incited to the act by a dream he had had and also his attention had been specially and repeatedly called by articles appearing in the New York Herald, which, he said, never referred to Theodore Roosevelt by name, but always called him the "Third Termer" and that the New York World had further aroused him by its violent articles in opposition to a third term.

"When I asked him about his politics he said: 'Of course, I am a Democrat and a Tammany man, or I could not have run a saloon in New York.'

"Schrank denied that he was a member of any secret societies, but said that he had from time to time belonged to various social clubs, and was vehement in his denial that he was even a Socialist or an anarchist.

"He very frankly said that he had gone south for the express purpose of killing Colonel Roosevelt, and was in Atlanta and Chattanooga when the colonel was in these places, but that the rapidity of the colonel's party prevented him from attempting the assassination at either of these places.

"His statement concerning the movements of the party is correct, because at both places we arrived late and had to hurry. He also stated that he visited the Coliseum last Saturday night, but had no opportunity to get near enough to the colonel to attempt assassination.

"I regard the man as absolutely sane, unless, perhaps, he is a paranoiac on the subject of a third term; and this should teach all papers and persons the cowardice and incitement to anarchy of such attacks as have been made upon Colonel Roosevelt lately."

Goes to Chicago Hospital

After making his wonderful speech Col. Roosevelt was examined by physicians and then it was decided to take him to Mercy Hospital in Chicago. He and his party left Milwaukee late Monday night on their special train, arriving in Chicago early Tuesday morning.

He stood the trip remarkably well, sleeping part of the night in his stateroom, and the only time he showed any marked weakness was when he was walking from the car to the ambulance that was waiting to take him to the hospital. When he climbed into the ambulance he nearly collapsed, but he soon revived and was in good shape before he reached the hospital.

After he was settled at the Hospital, Dr. Bevan took several X-ray photographs in a finally successful effort to locate the bullet.

It was located against the fourth rib on the right side. It entered the body two inches below the right nipple and ranged upward and inward for a distance of four inches and [illegible] infinitesimal fraction of an inch did it miss the liver and the pleural cavity.

The length of the wound, and the necessity of making a deep incision to bring forth the bullet determined the doctors to allow the bullet to remain for the present, and permanently if it encysts. The massive character of the former president's chest muscles did much to hold back the missile, whose velocity had already been seriously impeded by the objects it encountered on its way. These were:

1—A thick overcoat.

2—A rustly black broadcloth frock coat, the one the colonel has worn through this and apparently through many other campaigns.

3—One hundred sheets of heavy typewritten paper, containing his speech for the night in Milwaukee, 50 pages, folded double.

4—A gun metal spectacle case, containing the big tortoise shell spectacles the colonel uses for reading glasses. The bullet grazed one of the lens but by some miracle left it intact.

5—A black vest lined with silk.

6—A Madras shirt.

7—A woolen undershirt.

Although the wound is much more serious than was at first thought, there is no reason for alarm unless blood poisoning should set in and his excellent physical condition reduces this danger to a minimum.

The following bulletin was issued by the physicians in attendance upon Colonel Roosevelt at 6:25 Tuesday evening:

"The records show that Colonel Roosevelt's pulse is 86; that his temperature is 98.8; that his respiration is 18; that he has less pain in breathing than during the forenoon; that he has practically no cough; that there has been no bloody expectoration.

"We find him in magnificent condition due to his regular physical exercise and his habitual abstinence from liquor and tobacco.

"As a precautionary measure he has been given a prophylactic dose of anti-tetanic serum to guard against the development of appearance of lock-jaw later. The leucocyte is 8,800 and the lymphocytes is 11.5.

"JOHN B. MURPHY,
"ARTHUR D. BEVAN,
"SCURRY L. TERRELL."

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of Administration on the estate of W. H. Knight, late of the borough of Smethport, County of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MRS. JESSIE M. KNIGHT,
Smethport, Pa., Sept. 17th, 1912.-6t

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Mary Mantz, late of the Borough of Smethport, County of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims or demands against the same will present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated for settlement.

ROSENIA CURTIS.
Smethport, Pa., September 19, 1912.—6t

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, supress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars, Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment to Article Three, Section Seven.

Section 2. Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:

"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:

"Changing the names of persons or places:

"Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State:

"Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

"Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State:

"Authorizing the adoption or legitimating of children:

"Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines:

"Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters:

"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting:

"Granting divorces:

"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts:

"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election and school districts:

"Changing the law of descent or succession:

"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcement of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

"Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:

"Fixing the rate of interest:

"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:

"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

"Exempting property from taxation:

"Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing:

"Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

"Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track.

"Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

"Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for," so as to read as follows:—

Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens:

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:

Changing the names of persons or places:

Changing of venue in civil or criminal cases:

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State:

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State:

Authorizing the adoption, or legitimation of children:

Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines:

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, by changing their charters:

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting:

Granting divorce:

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts:

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts:

Changing the law of descent or succession:

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for that purpose:

Fixing the rate of interest:

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

Exempting property from taxation:

Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection welfare and safety or persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof:

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track:

Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers ed for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

Number Three.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Senate concur), That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows: "All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for the county, city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall be held in an odd-numbered year: Provided further, That all judges for the courts of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year.

A true copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to secti[on] one of article nine of the Constit[u]tion of Pennsylvania, relating to t[ax]ation.

Section 1. Be it resolved by t[he] Senate and House of Representativ[es] of the Commonwealth of Pennsylv[a]nia, in General Assembly met, Th[at] the following is proposed as an amen[d]ment to the Constitution of the Co[m]monwealth of Pennsylvania, in [ac]cordance with the provisions of t[he] eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section one article nine of the Constitution Pennsylvania, which reads as follow[s:]

"All taxes shall be uniform, up[on] the same class of subjects, within t[he] territorial limits of the authority lev[y]ing the tax, and shall be levied a[nd] collected under general laws; but t[he] General Assembly may, by gener[al] laws, exempt from taxation pub[lic] property used for public purposes, a[ct]ual places of religious worship, plac[es] of burial not used or held for priva[te] or corporate profit, and institutions [of] purely public charity," so as to re[ad] as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform upon t[he] same class of subjects, within the t[er]ritorial limits of the authority le[vy]ing the tax, and shall be levied a[nd] collected under general laws, and t[he] subjects of taxation may be classifi[ed] for the purpose of laying graded progressive taxes, but the General A[s]sembly may, by general law, exem[pt] from taxation public property used f[or] public purposes, actual places of [re]ligious worship, places of burial n[ot] used or held for private or corpora[te] profit, and institutions of purely pu[b]lic charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution N[o.] 4.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

Number Five.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Co[n]stitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate a[nd] House of Representatives of the Co[m]monwealth of Pennsylvania, in Ge[n]eral Assembly met, That the follo[w]ing is proposed as an amendment the Constitution of Pennsylvania, accordance with the provisions of t[he] eighteenth article thereof:

Article IX.

Section 15. No obligations whi[ch] have been heretofore issued, or whi[ch] may hereafter be issued, by any cou[n]ty or municipality, other than Phi[la]delphia, to provide for the constr[uc]tion or acquisition of waterworks, s[ub]ways, under-ground railways or stre[et] railways, or the appurtenances the[re]of, shall be considered as a debt [of] a municipality, within the meaning [of] section eight of article nine of t[he] Constitution of Pennsylvania or [of] this amendment, if the net reven[ue] derived from said property for a p[er]iod of five years, either before or af[ter] the acquisition thereof, or, where t[he] same is constructed by the county [or] municipality, after the completi[on] thereof, shall have been sufficient [to] pay interest and sinking-fund charg[es] during said period upon said obli[ga]tions, or if the said obligations sh[all] be secured by liens upon the resp[ec]tive properties, and shall impose [no] municipal liability. Where municip[al]ities of counties shall issue obligatio[ns] to provide for the construction [of] property, as herein provided, said [mu]nicipalities or counties may also iss[ue] obligations to provide for the intere[st] and sinking-fund charges accrui[ng] thereon until said properties sh[all] have been completed and in operati[on] for a period of one year; and s[aid] municipalities and counties shall [not] be required to levy a tax to pay sa[id] interest and sinking-fund charges, required by section ten of article ni[ne] of the Constitution of Pennsylvan[ia] until after said properties shall h[ave] been operated by said counties of m[u]nicipalities during said period of [one] year. Any of the said municipalit[ies] or counties may incur indebtedn[ess] in excess of seven per centum, a[nd] not exceeding ten per centum, of t[he] assessed valuation of the taxable pr[op]erty therein, if said increase of [in]debtedness shall have been assen[ted] to by three-fifths of the electors v[ot]ing at a public election, in such m[an]ner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution N[o.] 5.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.



WANTED—A RIDER AGENT

IN EACH TOWN and district to ride and exhibit a sample Latest Mo[del] "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are maki[ng] money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of yo[ur] bicycle. We ship to anyone anywhere in the U. S. without a cent dep[osit] in advance, prepay freight, and allow TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL duri[ng] which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wis[h]. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep t[he] bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.

FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles it [is] possible to make at one small profit abo[ve] actual factory cost. You save $10 to $25 middlemen's profits by bu[y]ing direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind yo[ur] bicycle. DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at a[ny] price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of fac[tory] prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalo[gue] and study our superb models at the wond[erfully] low prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles f[or] less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with $1.00 profit above factory c[ost].

BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our pri[ces]. Orders filled the day received.

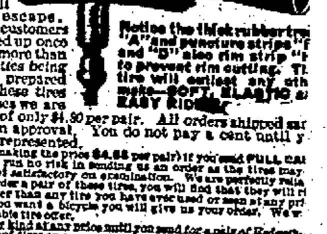
SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually ha[ve] a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at pri[ces] ranging from $3 to $8 or $10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

COASTER-BRAKES, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs a[nd] equipment of all kinds at half the regular retail prices.

$10.00 Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof $4.8[0]

Self-healing Tires A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY

The regular retail price of these tires is $10.00 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for $4.80 (cash with order $4.55).



NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

NAILS, Tacks, or Glass will not let the air out. A hundred thousand pairs sold last year.

DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is $10.00 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only $4.80 per pair. All orders shipped sa[me] day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until y[ou] have examined and found them strictly as represented.

Notice the thick rubber tr[ead] "A" and puncture strips "[B"] and "D" also rim strip "[H"] to prevent rim cutting. T[his] tire will outlast any oth[er] make—SOFT, ELASTIC a[nd] EASY RIDING.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price $4.55 per pair) if you send FULL CA[SH] WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may [be] returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly relia[ble] and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ri[de] easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any pri[ce]. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We w[ant] you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgeth[orn] Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introduct[ory] price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes a[nd] kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT but write us a postal today. DO NOT THINK OF BUYING a bicycle or a pair [of] tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are maki[ng]. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL

A GUILTLESS CONSCIENCE

Sometimes Needs No Accuser.

By G. B. TARLETON

I was brought up on adages. An aunt of mine was continually dinging them at me, and as luck would have it they always worked the wrong way with me. One day when I was hesitating as to the date of going to a neighboring town for a certain purpose she said to me, "Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today." I started immediately, and while I was gone a man came to buy of me a piece of property I was very anxious to sell. I missed him and lost the sale.

A favorite saying of my aunt's was, "A guilty conscience needs no accuser." I have always been a very sensitive person with too tender a conscience already; consequently I had no occasion for this special adage, indeed, it was the source of a great deal of trouble to me. Not that I suffered in any way under a guilty conscience, but I had heard so often that a criminal is bound to betray himself that—

But I'll not begin with the denouement of my story. I'll save that for the end. I was engaged to be married to Martha Ellison, a girl of very high principle. Indeed, so noble were her conceptions and so far as I knew she lived up to them—that from the moment I became engaged to her I was in constant dread of doing something that would appear ignoble in her sight.

One day while walking on the street I saw a gold watch with a chain lying at my feet. I stooped and picked it up. It had fallen on grass beside the flags and was apparently uninjured. At any rate, it was ticking merrily. I looked about me to see if any one was near who might have dropped it. I saw a policeman coming with a quick tread toward me. When he came up he eyed me sharply.

"There was a robbery committed near here a few minutes ago," he said. "Have you seen any one suspicious looking—any one running?"

It at once occurred to me that if I told him I had found the plundered property—or part of it—I would be arrested for the thief; I could not put off till tomorrow what must be done today. In other words, I had no time to think over what I had best do, so I simply replied in the negative.

Now, I hadn't seen any one who appeared to have been connected with the robbery, and I possessed a perfectly clear conscience. I had in my possession what was doubtless property that had been taken by the robber in question and either dropped or thrown away to avoid being caught with it on his person. Moreover, I was ready and willing to turn it over to either the owner or the authorities. But why should I stand in the position of the person who had likely considered that it was necessary to get rid of it?

Unquestionably I should have handed out the watch and chain to the policeman and told him that I had found them. If I could have put off my decision in the matter for even a few minutes probably I would have done this. But I couldn't put it off. And here is where that adage is lame. It takes no more account of cases where we can't put off doing things than of those in which we should put off doing them.

I told the policeman that I had seen no one who looked like a robber, but said nothing about the watch and chain. As I have already said, my conscience was clear, but I have no doubt I looked like a thief. It didn't matter that I intended to give up the property when I could do so without incriminating myself. I had stolen goods in my possession, and a policeman was looking at me suspiciously.

He seemed in doubt whether he should hold on to me or let me go. Possibly it was my respectable appearance that decided him to do the latter. But he had gone on only a few steps before he called to me and asked me my name and where I lived. I gave him both correctly, and he did not delay me further.

My not having produced the stolen property at once complicated the case for me very much. It occurred to me that I should handle the matter deliberately before coming to a decision as to what to do next. If I should go home I might not have an opportunity to think the matter out. I might be sent for by the police either for a witness or on suspicion. I dreaded being questioned further before having laid down the course I should pursue. I concluded to go to my fiancee, tell her of the situation and talk the matter over with her.

On the way I fell to thinking that my course thus far had not been such as to challenge admiration. Indeed, I realized that I should have had the courage to tell the policeman I had found a watch and chain. I knew that Martha was just the kind of a girl to blame me for not having done this. The consequence was that when I called on her at an unusual hour—it was 11 o'clock in the morning—and interrupted her in some work she was doing and she did not seem especially pleased to see me, my courage oozed out. Instead of coming right out with the matter in hand I stammered a trumped up excuse for my coming. She said coldly that the reason I gave was not sufficient for my calling upon her when she was not presentable; besides, she was sorry to say that my demeanor warranted her in believing that it was not the real reason.

When I had got matters between her and me in the worst possible fix I told her the whole story. As I supposed she would do, she deprecated my not having turned over the property at once; and advised me to go to a police station and do so.

While talking with her I sat in a bay window from which I could see up the street for some distance. Martha had hardly made this recommendation when I saw the policeman I had met approaching with another officer whose uniform denoted a higher rank.

"There he comes now," I exclaimed. "He doubtless changed his mind about letting me go, followed me and having marked the house I entered, went to police headquarters and reported me as a suspicious character. And now he is bringing an inspector here to examine me, if not to arrest me. I shall be found with the goods on me."

It was now Martha's turn to show her strength of character, but to my surprise the suddenness with which she was called upon to do so threw her off her balance. She seemed quite unable to tell me what to do.

"It won't do for me to be found with the property on me," I said quickly. "Can't you hide it for me?"

"Suppose they search the house?"

"It won't matter to you. They will hold me to be the thief, since I was seen in the neighborhood of the robbery immediately after it occurred."

"But I shall be considered as harboring a criminal, and that would mean that I was in league with you."

It's mighty easy to be a hero on paper, but when it comes to putting it in practice it's a different matter. Martha's strength of character didn't pan out at being brought face to face with the real thing.

"You're not inclined to be very self-sacrificing, I'm disappointed," I said.

"Disappointed! It's I who should be disappointed. If you had had the manliness to hand out the property in the first place you wouldn't have got into such a fix."

"I'd have had to spend some time in jail and prove that I wasn't a robber."

By this time the officers were within a few yards of the house. Martha and I stood waiting for the blow to fall and in another moment heard the doorbell ring.

"It's all up with me," I said.

Martha also had become demoralized. She pinned me in a closet the door of which was closed with a portiere, then went to answer the summons. I heard a man's voice ask if I were in the house, calling me by name. Martha, whose high principled nature I had always admired and stood in awe of, denied that I was in the house, thereby uttering a deliberate falsehood.

"Well, miss," I heard the man say, "he told this patrolman where he lived, but he was seen to come here." My legs trembled and my teeth chattered. "We must find him. He was seen walking today near where a robbery was committed, and a lady looking out through a window saw him pick up a watch and chain. The robber has been arrested, and the gentleman that was robbed would like to get his property. He's willing to pay a liberal reward."

There was silence for a few moments, which was broken by Martha who said that she would send me word immediately and if I had the valuables she did not doubt that I would return them at once. With that the policeman withdrew, and I heard the door closed. As Martha returned to the room I stepped out of the closet. We looked at each other, both drawing a sigh of relief.

"Martha," I said, "I thank you very much for the lie."

"I don't think," she retorted, "that you have shown either good sense or moral courage."

"Rather I have shown that I labor under an excess of conscience."

"And I labor under an abnormal sympathy."

"We've made a mountain out of a molehill, haven't we?"

"You have."

I saw that she was relieved at the outcome, and I knew that I was. I kissed her, and it was all over.

As soon as I felt assured that I could leave the house without the officers seeing me I stepped boldly out and went to the nearest police office, where I delivered the stolen goods. The man at the desk didn't ask why I hadn't returned them before. He doubtless supposed I had intended to keep them, but since I had been seen to pick them up that was impossible. I was making a virtue of necessity.

"I will see that you get the reward," he said. "The owner of the watch will send it to you or leave it here. The watch is not only a valuable chronometer, but belonged to the mother of the gentleman who was robbed. He has offered $50 for its return."

"I don't wish any reward," I said with offended dignity. "I'm a gentleman and consider myself as such obliged to return anything I find provided I know the owner."

He looked up at me with surprise—in fact, with incredulity.

"What's the game?" he asked.

"No game at all. Why do you think I'm playing a game?"

"Why didn't you return the watch without trying to get away with it?"

I made no reply, but, turning, left the station.

Not having come out of the affair with any great eclat, I illustrated an adage, "Misery loves company," by rejoicing that Martha also had not shown that rigid regard for principle for which she was noted. We were married soon after, and ours is the only case I have ever known of lovers who were married neither being heroic to the other.

Indians' Poisoned Arrows.

The arrow poison used by the Indians of Columbia has been found to be the secretion of the skin of a small frog. The arrows are eight inch palm spines, which are shot from a blowgun about fourteen feet long, and the hunter carries the frog along in a hollow bamboo in order that he may have the poison in a fresh condition. A simple prick of the skin yields the poison drop when needed. When one of the arrows enters the body of even a large animal—such as a jaguar, monkey or deer—paralysis quickly follows and the victim is then easily killed. The use of the poison, it is said, does not affect the flesh of the animals killed, which is quite harmless when eaten. Two French naturalists have made experiments with the edible frog, Rana esculenta, showing that its skin exudes a similar poison when irritated and that an extract prepared from the skin gives in guinea pigs the same symptoms as inoculation with the arrow poison.—Chicago Tribune.

The Way Back To It.

"Why do you call your wife 'Peggy?'"

"It's a long story."

"It must be. Peggy is supposed to be short for Margaret, though I could never see why. But your wife's name is Felicia. How do you get it?"

"Well, you see, it's like this. Peggy is short for a nickname I invented for her. I got in the habit of calling her Pegasa."

"But why?"

"Pegasa is the feminine of Pegasus."

"Yes, but"—

"And Pegasus was an immortal steed."

"I know that. But what has your wife got to do with it?"

"Well, an immortal steed is in plain terms an undying horse. And an undying horse is an everlasting nag. Now do you see?"

He saw and sympathized appropriately.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dressed For the Occasion.

"Before I take this dress off," said the woman to the home dressmaker, "I want to go into the kitchen and read the riot act to Maria."

"Oh, not with this dress on!" the dressmaker protested. "She is cooking, and the grease might pop"—

"Can't help it," the woman interrupted. "Maria needs a lecture. She has been needing it for some time, but I didn't dare deliver it because I hadn't good enough clothes to make it effective. Maria is black and judges people by the clothes they wear. If I had scolded in my shirt waist and skirt or even in my old blue afternoon dress Maria would have scorned me, but with all this finery on I can speak my piece, and Maria will be properly impressed, and maybe she will reform."—New York Times.

Clever Rubinstein.

The Italian tenor Marconi once made a visit to Rubinstein, during which the latter's little son came tripping eagerly into the music room and said, "This is my festa, papa, and I want a present." "Very well, my son, what shall it be?" "A waltz, papa, a new waltz all for myself, and now." "What an impatient little son it is!" exclaimed the great musician. "But, of course, you shall have your gift. Here it is. Listen! And for you," turning to the distinguished tenor, "I will play 'my Nero.'" "It seems incredible," says Marconi, "but then and there I witnessed and heard a most remarkable phenomenon. The maestro improvised and played a charming waltz with his left hand, giving me at the same time with his right the splendid overture."

How Sound Waves Move.

The speed with which sound waves are transmitted through the atmosphere depends on several conditions. When the temperature is at 32 degrees F., sounds move with a speed of 1,090 feet per second, the velocity increasing with the temperature at the rate of about one foot of speed per second for each degree above the freezing point. Then, again, in damp air sound moves with a greater velocity than it does in dry air, no odds if the dry air be warm and the damp cold. In water sound moves more than four times as fast as it does in air, or, say, at about the rate of 4,700 feet per second.

His Prescription.

Tramp—I jus' dropped in to offer my cure for indigestion and kindred ailments, mum. It may prove a great blessing to your family, mum, and I charge nothing for the prescription. Housekeeper—Well, I must say that's reasonable enough. What's the cure? Tramp—Live on plain food and give your rich and indigestible dishes over to the poor. I'm the poor, mum.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Bitter Taunt.

The other day at cards two London ladies quarreled long and arduously over a payment of the gigantic sum of 15 shillings. At last the loser flung the money down on the table, saying, with concentrated venom, "There, that will pay for your next dinner party."

In a Glass House.

Tom—Doesn't your girl's father call you down for staying so late?—Jack—Well, no. You see, I generally meet him at the gate coming home from the club.—Boston Transcript.

Not the Same.

"Do you know, I heard your family doctor is a dipsomaniac?"

"No such thing. He's an allopath."—Baltimore American.

We have committed the Golden Rule to memory now let us commit it to life.—Markham.

THE CRUISE OF THE DAWN

It Resulted Differently from What Might Have Been Expected.

By HAROLD WINSTON

I am the son of a fisherman and was brought up on salt water. I loved it, but was ambitious to break away from so simple a life and make something of myself, if not better, at least more prominent. I was twenty-one when, with $100 in my pocket that I had saved, I went to New York for the purpose of finding a position.

Positions are not to be had in a moment in the metropolis, and the best I could do was to enter my name at the bottom of a list awaiting vacancies. My money was being used up, though I husbanded my resources, and I became discouraged. Every morning I bought a newspaper and looked over the advertisements to see if a young man of my description was wanted. I finally saw one that met my case, but not for business. It was an advertisement for a skipper for a yacht.

I had seen enough of the crowds of a big city. The continual whirl sickened me. The display of wealth side by side with abject misery made me long again for the water, upon which there are no streets, no alleys, no dirt. True, the vehicles on the ocean differ in degree as those on the land. I had been used to nothing better than a fishing boat and was fascinated at the idea of sailing a yacht.

I answered the advertisement, but with no more hope of getting the position than I had of securing any of the clerkships for which I had applied. But I had an advantage in knowing how to sail a boat, while I was entirely ignorant of business. A few days after I mailed my letter I received an invitation to call at a dwelling in the upper part of the city.

I was received by a woman about thirty-five years old. She repelled me from the moment I met her, looking at me critically, as if sizing me up for something besides my marine qualifications. She asked me to state them, however, and I did so. When I told her I had been born and brought up near Bath, Me., I noticed that she pricked up her ears, and when I added that I knew the coast thereabout from Portland to Mount Desert I saw that I had affected her favorably.

She told me that her uncle, with whom she lived and of whom she had the care, was a very old man and an invalid. He had been failing lately, and his physician had advised his getting out into the open. A yacht had been purchased with a view to taking him on a cruise along the New England coast. It was rather late in the season for yachting and she asked me how long it would be safe and comfortable to remain on the water. I replied that if the vessel was not too small and was capable of being heated it might remain in commission till the first of November. After an interview lasting nearly an hour, during which she surprised me by the large salary she would pay—$250 a month—she dismissed me, saying that when she had decided among those who had applied she would let me know.

One morning when I had about given the matter up I received a note from the lady advising my of my appointment and directing me to get together a crew. I got busy at once, visited the yacht, saw that she needed six men and engaged them. Miss Hurlbert—the lady who engaged me—procured the servants.

We sailed on the day when tourists were returning from their outings—the first of September—and I was directed to coast eastward. The only persons aboard were Miss Hurlbert, Mr. Townsend, the invalid, and the crew and servants. After rounding Nantucket I was directed to steer for Portland, where, on arrival, we put into the harbor and I was directed to go ashore for mail. I brought one letter addressed to Miss Hurlbert, which she tore open at once, and its contents affected her perceptibly. She asked me to go down into the cabin with her where there was no one but ourselves—Mr. Townsend kept his stateroom—and when we were alone she said:

"Captain, are you a fighter?"

Surprised, I replied by inquiring why she asked such a question. Whereupon she told me that her uncle was engaged in a lawsuit in which a fortune was involved. All his property, except his real estate, had been turned into jewels, which were aboard the yacht. The move had been advised by his attorneys on the ground that possession is nine points in the law. She had received a warning from one in her interest that the plaintiff in the suit, a great rascal and a very determined man, had got wind of Mr. Townsend's—or rather Miss Hurlbert's—method of procedure and had fitted out a yacht to follow and take the property by force. Could she depend upon me in the matter?

The affair was not to my liking and I gave her no immediate reply. She followed up the question by offering me $5,000 for myself and a thousand dollars for each one of the crew in case her expedition were successful, to be paid whether there was fighting to be done or if the scheme could be handled peacefully. I consulted the crew and they agreed that if I thought the matter involved no rascality they would go in under my command. The deal was made with this proviso.

The contract was no sooner made than Miss Hurlbert gave me a roll of bills and directed me to go ashore and buy arms and ammunition. I bought a cutlass, a repeating rifle and a revolver for each of the crew, including myself, and was fortunate enough to pick up a couple of little two pounder barkers, with ammunition for all. Miss Hurlbert was well pleased when she saw the barkers.

When all was completed Miss Hurlbert directed me to weigh anchor and lose ourselves among the many islands that line the coast of Maine. Since there are several hundred of these in Casco bay alone, embracing but a small fraction of the coast, it seemed to me a very good hiding place.

I now saw the principal reason why I had been engaged. It had been Miss Hurlbert's intention from the first to disappear with the valuables among these islands so effectually that, through her attorney, she might make such terms as she desired with the plaintiff in the suit. She had not counted on being followed, but when she found that she would be, being a woman of great determination, she had the nerve to prepare for defense. She flattered me and every member of the crew, treating us all as her equals and constantly sending to the forecastle delicacies from the cabin mess. As for me, she insisted that I should eat at her table, since she would otherwise be obliged to eat alone.

We spent the first two weeks sailing no farther east than Bath, that Miss Hurlbert might occasionally run into Portland for letters, but at the end of that time she told me she had been advised that the plaintiff had left Boston, bound east, and she directed me to move on. I asked her if our pursuers had made preparations to fight, and she said she didn't know, she hoped that we should avoid them till the 5th of November had passed. But why she placed stress upon this date she did not tell me.

We heard of a yacht called the Spray, which we suspected to be the one looking for us. Ours was the Dawn. Nearly all yachts but the two had gone out of commission, for by this time it was the 25th of October. On that date we were concealed in a cove in Penobscot bay under trees hanging from a cliff. Had we remained there we would have avoided a meeting with our antagonists. They had tracked us and had sailed past our hiding place when we were putting out. As soon as we did so she turned about and came for us before the wind.

This was in the morning, and two hours after noon she had outsailed us and was within half a mile of us in open water. Miss Hurlbert came up to me and with as devilish a look as I ever saw on any woman's face asked me if I was ready to keep my contract with her. I wished I was out of it, for I had never felt much faith in the justice of her cause, and I feared to be mixed and mix my crew in a violation of the laws. However, I told her that I would stand by her.

"Well, then," she said, "go about and while doing so give her a broadside from the barkers."

I raised a glass to examine our enemy and was astonished to see on the after deck a woman, who appeared to be giving orders like the captain of a battleship. The peculiarity of the situation amazed me. Here were I and my crew serving under a woman while another was in command of our enemy and we at least about to engage in an illegal altercation. Nevertheless I obeyed orders, sent a couple of men below to work the guns, and while turning the yacht's nose before the Spray the port gun was fired, and as we swung round the starboard gun followed suit. Neither shot took effect.

Our enemy paid no attention to our messengers, standing right for us.

"To your rifles, men!" shouted Miss Hurlbert.

The men obeyed, though reluctantly, while I stood by, wondering what would happen next. Six rifles were resting on the gunwale of the Dawn, while the Spray was advancing head on. A man stood on the latter yacht's bow holding a paper in one hand, a megaphone in the other. Raising the megaphone, he hollowed:

"You, on that yacht! You're wanted. I'm the sheriff of —— county, Maine."

And holding up the paper he read through the megaphone a warrant for the arrest of Matilda Hurlbert.

That ended the matter for me. I did not propose to resist an arrest, though not knowing whether the warrant and the sheriff were genuine.

"Fire!" cried Miss Hurlbert to the men.

They looked at me for instructions, and I told them to lower their rifles. The look our employer gave me was something frightful.

"There seem to be but a few persons aboard of her," I said, "and we are seven men, well armed. Let us have a parley."

Well, the upshot of the matter was that Miss Hurlbert was no relation to Mr. Townsend, but a nurse who had got control of him and was trying to get him away where she could marry him. His only child, a daughter, was aware of her object and had been endeavoring to thwart her. Miss Hurlbert had been deceiving me as to her playing a legal game. She was simply trying to get her charge into a position where she could tie him up in wedlock. She dare not go ashore for the purpose, for the police in every port had been given orders by Miss Townsend to arrest her if she appeared. She dare not bring a minister aboard, for this would give her design away to me and her crew.

I proved that I and her crew were not aware of her real scheme, and we escaped prosecution. Miss Hurlbert was sent to prison for abduction. Miss Townsend was so happy at her success that she paid us what her enemy had promised us.

For American Citizens.

When the visitor approached the diplomatic gallery of the senate chamber the doorkeeper informed him, says a writer in the Philadelphia Ledger, that the gallery was reserved for foreign representatives.

"It is, hey?" said the visitor. "Well, I want to tell you right now that this is a free country, and this is the senate of the United States, and I demand admission in the name of American citizenship."

"Oh!" said the doorkeeper. "Why didn't you say at first that you were an American citizen? Just step around to the second door from here. That gallery is reserved for American citizens."

With chest puffed up the stranger betook himself to the door indicated and was at once admitted to the public gallery.

A King's Rebuke.

The queen of Wurttemberg was one day walking in the streets of Stuttgart attended by a maid of honor, when she met a body of students who refused to make room for the ladies, and thus compelled them to walk in the gutter. The queen reported the matter to the king, and the next day the captain of the corps Suevia was summoned to the palace. A servant led him into a room where there were no chairs, and there the unfortunate student had to wait a full hour. At last the king appeared, and finally the young man was dismissed by him thus: "I cannot demand that every student should know my wife, but I do demand that the corps Suevia give place in the streets to ladies."

The Crawfish's Tail.

The tail of a crawfish serves that animal as an oar. By a peculiar jerk of the tail the animal can retire from a dangerous object with almost incredible swiftness. The tail is much more effective in moving the animal backward than forward, a singular instance of adaptation to its situation, for by means of its tail it can withdraw into its hole with such swiftness as in an instant to place it out of danger.

On Himself.

They had quarreled again.

"Perhaps you are not aware," she said, "that I had over a dozen proposals of marriage before I accepted yours."

He flushed.

"And perhaps, madam," he retorted haughtily, "you are not aware that I proposed to nearly twenty women before I became acquainted with yourself."

Two of a Kind.

Wigg—What is more tiresome than a man who is always talking about what he has done? Wagg—A man who is always talking about what he is going to do.—Philadelphia Record.

One Sure Cure.

"Jones seems to have sworn off for keeps. How did it happen?"

"His wife had a moving picture made of his last jag and let him see it."—Judge.

An Old Fashion.

Some people are so old fashioned that they continue to visit their relatives for the purpose of having a good time.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Make Them Buy Tickets.

Boy—Papa, who originated the motto "Pay as you go?" Father—Some chap that owned a railroad.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The noblest question in the world is, What good may I do in it?—Franklin.

G. H. DENNING

MEATS

FRESH and SALT.

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Groceries

Main Street. Smethport, Pa.

Do Not Forget

STRONG

when you need those new

MANTLES AND GLOBES

after housecleaning.

I carry everything in that line at all prices.

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MASSER & GREGORY

Will Start

THE LINDHOLM CO.

BIG CLOSING-OUT SALE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16TH

Thousands of dollars worth of most desirable merchandise will be offered at a saving of from 20 to 70 per cent. from regular prices. Extra special bargains in Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Dress Goods, Silks and Linings. Unheardof values in Ladies' Hats, Feathers and Trimmings.

Everything must be sold regardless of cost to make room for a new line of merchandise.

SALE ENDS OCT. 31.

TERMS: CASH ONLY.

DRESS GOODS & LININGS.

50c plain cream Mohair 30c
50 Figured cream Mohair 30c
65c Striped cream Mohair 45c
50c Cashmere 33c
$1.00 plain Mohair 70c
$1.15 Figured Mohair 75c
35c Danish Cloth 20c
$1.15 Repel Rain 75c
$1.25 Repel Rain 80c
$1.75 Wool Voile $1.15
All kinds of Lining, from 6c to $1.25 Reduced ONE-FOURTH.

SILKS.

50c China Silk, all colors 32c
75c China Silk, all colors 50c
75c Changeable Taffetas 60c
$1.19 Guaranteed Taffeta 90c
$1.00 Taffeta 75c
$1.25 Bengaline $1.00
Special lots and short lengths of silk at HALF-PRICE.

GLOVES.

50c Black Glace 40c
$1.00 Black Glace, all colors.....80c
$1.00 Capes Gloves 75c
$1.50 Glace Gloves $1.20
$3.50 16-Button Long Kid $2.25
$1.75 Auto Gauntlet Gloves $1.40
$2.50 Auto Gauntlet Gloves $2.00
Silk and Lisle Gloves, Half Price.
Wool Gloves and Mittens, ¼ off.

VELVETS.

$1.00 Velvets, all colors 85c
50c Velveteen 40c
$1.00 Panne Velvets 80c
$1.25 Panne Velvets 85c

WAISTS.

Silk and Muslin Waists .....½ Price

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Muslin Underwear at .....½ Price

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Exceptional values in Laces and Embroideries at 1-3 to 1-2 reduction.

TRIMMINGS.

Braids, Appliques, Medallions, etc., 1-3 to 1-2 reduction.

LADIES' COATS.

$25.00 blue serge, size 18.....$12.50
$20.00 and $25.00 tan, fancy serge $9.00
$16.00 Black Taffeta $8.00
$12.50 Black Taffeta $5.00
$25.00 black cheviotte $10.00
$14.00 Black Cheviotte .....$ 6.00

LADIES' SHOES

$3.00 Tan, button, suede, top $2.50
$2.50 Doris, pat. colt $1.50
$2.50 Doris, gun metal.....$1.75
$3.00 Clarice, black and tan $2.25
$3.50 Patrician $2.60
$2.50 Velois, pat. and dull calf, small sizes $1.75
$3.50 Patrician Russia calf $2.75

MISSES' SHOES

$2.50 & $2.75 patent colt, sizes 12-2 .....$2.25

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

$1.75 Vici-kid, pat. tip, sizes 8½-11 .....$1.45

BOYS' SHOES.

$2.50 Jockey boot, 13 button, sizes 8-8½-7-8 .....$2.00
$2.50 gun metal, sizes 8½-11½ .$1.98

INFANTS' SHOES.

$1.75 patent vamp, white and red tops, sizes 2-5 ..... 98c

LADIES' HOSE.

50c Burson Hose ..... .40
50c Onyx Silk Lisle ..... .40
25c Cashmere Hose ..... .20

CHILDREN'S HOSE.

35c Nickabocker ..... .25
25c No Mend ..... .20
25c Cotton & Wool ..... .19
25c Boys' tan hose ..... .20

INFANTS' HOSE

25c Cashmere Hose ..... .20
20c Cashmere Hose ..... .17

RIBBON.

Taffetas, Satins and Fancy Ribbon in a large assortment, 20 per cent.

CARPETS & RUGS.

25c Cotton Carpet 20c
35c Ingrain 35c
55c green Wool Filler 40c
75c red Wool Filler 60c
75c all wool Ingrain 60c
$3.00 Axminster Rugs, 24x54...$2.25
27x45 Body Brussels and Axminster samples .....½ price

OIL CLOTH & LINOLEUM.

30c yd. wide Oil Cloth 20c
60c 8-4 Potter's Linoleum 45c
50c Wood Filler 40c
$1.50 Cork Carpet 8-4 .....$1.00
$1.50 Corrugated Stair Treads, $1 yd.
$1.00 Rubber Door Mats, 18x30...80c
$1.75 Co Coa Mats, 18x30.....$1.25
$2.50 Co Coa Mats, 20x36 .....$1.75
$3.00 Co Coa Mats, 22x45 .....$2.50

WHITE GOODS

India Linen, Persian Lawn, crossbars and fancy dots and figures—30 per cent. from regular price.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

15c all linen 11c
25c all linen, initials 18c
$1.00 all linen, embroidered 75c
Good values to purchase now for Christmas.

DRAPERIES.

25c Ecru Scrim 18c
20c Ecru Scrim 14c
15c Green and Red Fish Net 10c
25c Ecru Fish Net 16c
12½c Muslins 9c

UMBRELLAS.

$1.00 Umbrellas ..... .85
$1.25 Umbrellas ..... .95
$1.50 Umbrellas $1.10
$4.50 Umbrellas $3.00
Hull Handle Umbrellas 20 per ct. off.

CHILDREN'S RAIN CAPES

$3.50 Rain Capes $2.75
$2.50 Rain Capes $2.00
$2.50 Rain Capes $1.75

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

30c Jersey ribbed Vest and Pants 25c
50c Elastic Vests and Pants 40c
$1.00 Cashmere Vest and Pants....80c
$1.00 Jersey ribbed Union Suits...80c
$2.00 Cashmere Union Suits.....$1.60
Large line of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear, odd lots, at 25 per cent. off.

SUIT CASES.

$1.00 Suit Cases ..... .80
$1.50 Suit Cases $1.20
$1.98 Suit Cases $1.40
$4.50 Suit Cases $3.98
$2.00 Suit Cases $1.60
$4.00 Traveling Bags $3.25
$5.00 Traveling Bags $4.00

MEN'S SHIRTS.

50c Gingham and Satteen Working Shirts 40c
50c Negligee Shirts 40c
$1.00 Negligee Shirts 59c
$1.00 Stiff Bosom Shirts 59c

SWEATERS.

$3.00 Ladies, Sweaters $2.25
$4.50 Ladies' Sweaters $3.75
$1.50 Ladies' Sweaters $1.20
$1.25 Ladies' Sweaters ..... .90
.50c Ladies' Sweaters ..... .40

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

50c heavy fleeced Shirts and Drawers 40c
$2.75 Wool Union Suits $2.00
$3.50 Wool Union Suits $2.98

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

Children's heavy fleeced and wool Vests and Pants,....20 per cent. off

LINEN.

Drawn Work Center Napkins, Doilies and Table Linen, etc., 20 per cent. reduction.

MILLINERY.

A good selection of Feathers, Flowers and Trimmings at 20 to 50 per cent. reductions.

NOTIONS.

5c Darning Cotton 4c
10c Safety Paring Knives 6c
5c Tacks 4c
10c Odd Lots Buttons 5c
15c Odd Lots Buttons 9c
5c Snap Fasteners 4c
5c Mending Tissue 3c
Odd lots of Buttons, 10c to 75c doz. @ .....Half Price
10c Paper Machae Initials..... 5c
10c Hooks & Eyes 8c
10c Skirt Braid 8c
15c Skirt Braid 12c
5c Silkateen 4c

CORSETS.

50c Kabo Corsets 40c
$1.00 D. H. C. Corsets 50c
$2.00 Warner's Rust Proof $1.50
$5.00 Modart corsets $3.50
$6.50 Modart corsets $4.00
$8.00 Modart corsets $5.00
$1.00 American Beauty corset ... .80
$1.50 American Beauty corset ...$1.00
$2.00 American Beauty corset ...$1.40

PILLOWS.

Feather Bed Pillows 25 per cent. off

JEWELRY.

A large assortment of good Jewelry at prices that will make Christmas shopping less expensive.

DOMESTICS.

10c Ticking 8c
15c Ticking 11c
25 Fancy Striped Ticking 20c
30c Fancy Striped Ticking 23c
Sheetings.....20 per cent. off
10c White Linen 7c
15c Glass Toweling 11c
20c Glass Toweling 14c
10c brown Crash 7c
15c brown Crash 11c
5c cotton Toweling 4c
25c gray striped Flannel 15c
35c Cream wool Flannel 25c
45c Cream wool 35c
60c Cream wool 40c

FLANNELETTES & OUTINGS.

11c Outing Flannel 9c
15c Flannelette 11c
18c Shirting Flannel 12c
20c Ideal Flannel 15c

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